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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

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INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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END OF INDIA ACT IN TWO YEARS !

PLAN TO WRECK CONDEMNED CONSTITUTION

Congress Strategy In Legislatures

The Two View-Points On Question Of Offices

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Whether Congressmen accept offices or not, the doom of the condemned Constitution is sealed. Our Special Correspondent's discussions with leading Congressmen who hold different views on the office question have led to the surmise that the New India Act will be dead letter in less than two years.

Opinion in Congress circles seems convinced that the Congress Working Committee at Wardha will decide in favour of accepting offices and will ask the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi towards the end of March to ratify that decision. But the decision will be accompanied by the creation of a machinery to control Congress ministerial policy.

The Karachi resolution regarding salaries, allowances etc., will be strictly enforced and there would be no danger of demoralisation or a swing back to barren constitutionalism.

In other words, if the Congress decides to form ministries only "strong men" will have the place. If any is found weak in the prosecution of the Congress Instrument of Instructions, he will be sent back "to rest". A decision on these lines by the A. I. C. C. will, there is no doubt, be accepted by the Convention which is to be convened soon after the meeting of the A. I. C. C. next month.

The elections to the Provincial Legislatures are over and the results of all excepting, Bombay Central Provinces and Madras, have been declared. Congress has so far got clear majorities in Orissa, Bihar and the United Provinces. It looks as if they will have a clear majority in the Central Provinces also. In Bengal, Assam and the North West Frontier Provinces, Congress commands the largest single party within the Legislatures. Congress will have clear majorities in Madras and Bombay. There are clear indications leading to that conclusion.

Thus Congres will have clear majorities in six out of eleven Provinces in the country; will command the largest single groups in three and in the remaining two will have a strong minority group.

LONDON WATCHES CONGRESS

With only a week ahead for the most important meeting of the Congress Working Committee this year speculation is rife in Congress circles as to what decision the Congress will take on the much-discussed Office Acceptance question. Apart from the discussion among Congressmen themselves the Civil Servants in the different provinces as also the Government in London are anxiously looking forward to some indication to show what the Congress is going to decide on the question of offices One would not be wrong in saying that the Civil Servants have already become nervous.

One point is clear, whether the Congress decides on acceptance of Offices or not, the Congress aim of wrecking the Constitution remains the objective of the members who have entered the Legislatures.

WARDHA WILL VOTE FOR OFFICES.

In connection with the question of Offices, I have had discussions with leading Congressmen on both sides. I am convinced that the Working Committee at Wardha will decide on acceptance of office by Congressmen, wherever they are in a majority and the All India Congress Committee at Delhi next month will ratify that decision. The majority both in the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee will accept the viewpoint that it would be easier to create deadlocks and wreck the Constitution by accepting office than by not accepting it.

THE TWO POINTS OF VIEW

There are two viewpoints on the question which are violently opposed to each other though the objective of both is the same There is the group which forms a very strong minority within the Congress which feels that acceptance of Office would demoralise the Congress ranks. They argue that the very fact that the Congress has majorities in six provinces was enough argument against acceptance of Office. They say that it would be impossible for any group it form a Government, at least in these six provinces. Any measure that would be brought before the House would easily be thrown out and the hollowness of the so-called Provincial Autonomy exposed. The Governor would have to suspend the Constitution and carry on the Government of the provinces through the Civil Servants, which again will be a deadly blow to the Constitution.

IN OFFICE VIEWS

Those in favour of Congressmen accepting Office argue that the above course would only weaken the position of the Congress. They argue that in case the Congress majorities refuse to form ministries the Governor under the special Powers given to him under the Act will dissolve the Legislature and go to the country and ask them to elect a new legislature as he finds that it is impossible to carry on with the one already elected. The Congress would by then have done nothing to catch the imagination of the people accepting their re-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4.)

Budget Prospects

Not A Rosy Picture To Paint For Finance Member?

WILL THERE BE INCREASE IN SILVER DUTY?

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

"Don't ask me about Budget prospects. Examine our figures on Saturday, next week". Thus remarked an official whom your correspondent attempted to talk about the general budgetary position. It appears the Finance Member when he presents the Budget statement on 27th inst. (Saturday), would not have a rosy picture to paint. "Believe me it is not too. It will not be certainly bright".

This observation sums up the budgetary position as will be disclosed. The customs revenue, the mainstay of the Central Exchequer, has defied calculations. Whereas the Finance Member budgeted for an increase of 83 lakhs, returns have been till now lower by about crore and a half. Accordingly the Finance Member's expectations have been believed to the extent of over two crores. This in itself will consume and go beyond 205 lakhs surplus, which had been anticipated this time last year.

INCOME TAX RECEIPTS

Then there is the income tax receipts. A surplus of 205 lakhs had been decreased by remissions in the income-tax announced, and halving of the surcharge. Accordingly, the net surplus expected was only 120 lakhs.

In addition, the Finance Member had budgeted for an increase under the Income-tax receipts to the tune of 120 lakhs. This, I understand, had not materialised, and returns have been strikingly discouraging. These two main sources have tended to widen the gap between receipts and expenditure, and the deficit expected at the end of the year 1936-37 will be about two crores. As regards the next year's budgetary position, the Finance Member ought to be justified in providing for better returns, even on the existing system of taxation, and the rates duty. Firstly if the necessary forces, have their normal and full play India should expect to have larger import next year than has been the case in the financial year about to close. The gap between exports and imports has been too wide, and this phenomenon may not last long. Secondly, it may be anticipated that with rumours and preparations for war, exports of Indian merchandise will continue despite trade restrictions, and efforts by certain Continental countries continues to get supplies from their own Colonies. If wheat and cotton continue to be exported the spurt in India's trade should also continue. Indian cotton had dangers from the Chinese crop, and the export of wheat depends on the rice factor. Anyway imports are bound to be larger next year than this year.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 7.)

FATE OF MORGAN'S REPORT SEALED

Heat For Princes' Chamber Chancellorship

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Hotels in Delhi at present are full of States Ministers and the topics of conversation everywhere are Prof. Morgan's report is described in Princely Circles as a discourse on legal theories and principles without guiding the Princes as to the definite line of action. Its fate seems to be sealed, when at informal conferences only two votes could be secured for the Maharaja of Dewas' proposition to have Morgan's report examined by a Special Committee. The conference decided to refer Morgan's report to a combination of the Constitution Committee and the Bhopal Committee. The Constitution Committee having a unanimous report value Morgan's legal essay loses value and importance. Since Prof. Morgan himself attended the Constitution Committee deliberations and participated in its discussions its report will have precedence over what Prof. Morgan may like to convey.

CHAMBER'S CHANCELLORSHIP

As regards Chancellorship of the Chamber, it seems to be between the Maharaja of Dholpur, Acting Chancellor, and the Maharaja of Patiala. Patiala appears to be more in favour. There is another move to have the Maharao of Cutch to stand as a candidate on the plea of is smaller States to be given a chance to occupy the Chancellor's gadi. In that case the contest may lie between Smaller States only. Though the Chamber meeting was held after two years, its continued existence seems problematical for it is still considered doubtful if Major States like Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Travancore, etc., would join its membership. And this inspite of the fact that Baroda and Hyderabad have been participating in the Constitution Committee and the Informal Conference, and it is learnt the representative of Mysore has also arrived for the same purpose.

PRINCES AND "FOREIGN" LAWYERS

Alleged Discrediting Of Constitution Committee's Report, And Rejoinder

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

A statement signed by Sir Manubhai Mehta, Mr. Ali Yar Khan (Hyderabad), Rai Bahadur Amarnath Attal, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Mr. Y. A. Thombare, Sardar K. M. Pannikar and Mr. D. K. Sen, members of the Hydari Committee, says:—

"An attempt has been made to discredit the Constitution Committee's report on the ground that it has been based on the advice of "foreign" lawyers. We desire to point out that the Constitution Committee's report follows in essentials the views of the Informal Committee of Ministers, known as the Hydari Committee. The States represented in the Informal Committee of Ministers have had the advantage of the opinion of four distinguished K. C.'s. Lord Justice Wilfrid Greene for the Chamber and for His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Walter Monckton for Hyderabad and Kathiawar States, Sir William Jowitt for the Chamber and M. Gavin Symonds. "Apart from these distinguished British counsel some of the States represented on the Committee were also advised by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It is also important to note that, when the recommendations of the Hydari Committee were formulatead in September, Sir Walter Monckton K. C. was not only present throughout the discussions, but helped, along with Judge Wadhams, to shape the decisions."—A. P.

(For Details See Page 8.)

On Top In C. P. Too!

Certain Chances Of Congress Getting Majority

NAGPUR, Feb. 20.

Despite some election surprises the Congress in the C. P. Assembly is growing from strength to strength and with the capture of four more seats will be in an absolute majority.

The position in the Assembly till 10 p.m. to-day is as follows:—

Congress	53
Independents	6
Roufshah Muslim Group	6
Independent Labour	4
Muslim League	2
Berar Nationalists	2
European	1
Non-Brahmins	3

The total is 77 and the strength of the House is 112.—United Press.

RAO BAHADUR FORFEITS SECURITY

More Congress Gains In C. P.

AKOLA, Feb. 20.

AKOT RURAL (Mohamedan Constituency): Mr. Umedsingh Thakur (Congress) with 3,883 votes was elected defeating Mr. Phokmare (non-Brahmin) 2,815 and Barrister Mhaisne (Independent) with 356. The last named forfeited his deposit.

WEST BERAR URBAN: Mr. P. B. Gole (Congress) with 9,197 votes was elected defeating Rao Bahadur Kothare with 323. The latter forfeits his security.—A. P.

SURPRISE IN NAGPUR ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Feb. 21.

One of the biggest election surprises in C. P. is the return of Mr. G. S. Page, an Assistant Health Officer of the Nagpur Municipality, as member for Labour from the Nagpur Trade Union constituency defeating all the candidates set up by organised institutions.

It will be recalled that setting up of a Congress nominee for the said constituency had given rise to a heated controversy between Mr. Ruiker on one hand and the Congress leaders of Nagpur on the other.

The result of election from this constituency was announced today when it was discovered that Rao Saheb Fulay, the I. L. P. candidate, Mr. P. M. Naidoo, Congress candidate, and Abaji Salunke, T. U. C. candidate, were all defeated and Mr. Page was declared elected. Rao Saheb Fulay stood second, Mr. P. M. Naidoo third and the T. U. C. nominee fourth. Mr. Salunke and another Harijan candidate, Mr. Vithoba Patel, forfeited their deposits. Rao Saheb Fulay polled evenly on four out of five booths but lost six hundred votes on the Municipal booth alone. The votes on this booth went solidly for Mr. Page while nearly a couple of hundreds went to the Congress nominee who is the leader of opposition in the Municipal Committee. Rao Saheb Fulay polled only 54 out of 905 at the Municipal employees booth, notwithstanding the fact that he happens to be Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality.

The Congress candidate polled heavily at three out of five while the T. U. C. nominee lead at only one booth.

Arrested On Charge Of Assault

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The police have arrested one Sarangapani of Triplicane in connection with the assault on Mr. N. S. Varadachari, a Congress candidate, in the recent Assembly elections, on the night prior to the elections. Sarangapani has been released on bail and a case has been registered against him.

Meanwhile the police are on the look-out for another person mentioned in the complaint by Mr. Varadachari.—United Press.

Burma Has To Pay Less To India

Variations In Amery Estimates

Draft Financial Adjustment Orders Of 1937 Before Parliament

"The effect of the variations is that under this order the total debt of Burma to India provisionally fixed becomes Rs. 51.76 Crores in round figures as against Rs. 53.16 Crores estimated by Amery Tribunal" says the explanatory Memorandum prepared by the Finance Department of the Government of Burma and published as an Annexure to the draft of Government of Burma (Miscellanious Fiancial Provisions) order of 1937, which has been laid before Parliament.

THE DRAFT ORDER

RANGOON, Feb. 21

The draft order says:

Under Sec. 134 of the Government of Burma Act 1935 His Majesty-in-Council is empowered to make provision for payment to the revenues of Federation or of the Governor-General of India-in-Council out of the Revenues of Burma of such periodical or other sum as may appear to him proper.

THE PAYMENTS

The order provides:

There shall, in the year of commencing of the separation of Burma from India, be paid to the revenues of the Governor-General-in-Council out of the revenues of Burma the sum of Rs. 32,301,000 and the said sum shall be charged on the revenues of Burma.

(2) In the subsequent years there shall be paid to the revenues of the Governor-General-in-Council or the Federation out of the revenues of Burma such sum as His Majesty-in-Council, may hereafter determine.

Until a declaration is made by His Majesty-in-Council under Section I of Section 77 of the Act, as to the sums, which represents the amount of the existing Railway Funds attributable to Railway in Burma the said Section shall have effect as if the said sum were Rs. 3,74,44,000 and on His Majesty making such declaration such adjustments shall be made in respect of any transactions under the said section before making the Declaration, as may be necessary to give effect to the Declaration, as from the commencement of the Act.

The Memorandum

Then follows an explanatory memorandum prepared in the Finance Department of the Government of Burma and is published as an Annexure.

The memorandum says:—The Government of India Act provides for the settlement of three classes of liabilities including the net debt due from Burma to India, which remains to be discharged by Burma and the liability of the Government of Burma to the Railway Board for balances of certain Railway Funds account of which has been taken in calcuating the debt of Burma to India.

The memorandum continues. The draft order provides that Burma shall pay to India in 1937-38 Rs. 3,23,01,000 as her share for the first year of separation of the estimated excess of the liabilities over assets of the Government of India, as they will probably stand on March 31, 1937. This is made up of two sums: (a) Rs. 2,29,26,000 representing the annuity calculated on 3 1/2 per cent basis over 45 years required to liquidate the estimated debt of Rs. 51,76,01,000, which excludes Burma's share of the liability for Central Pensions now being paid; (b) Rs. 93,75,000 representing the annuity, also calculated on 3 1/2 per cent basis but over 20 years required to liquidate the estimated debt of Rs. 7,80,500 which is Burma's share at 7.5 per cent of the capitalised value of the total central pensions bill of approximately 11 1/2 crores per annum.

EXPLANATION.

The debt of 51 3/4 crores shown under (A) has been provisionally calculated in accordance with recommendations made by the Amery Tribunal report published in May 1935.

The rate of interest employed at 3 1/2 per cent represents the average yield (to the nearest 1/4 per cent) of the Rupee and sterling securities of the Government of India, with the unexpired currency of fifteen years or more. Items entering into the calculation of the debt are those shown in the appendix to the Amery Tribunal report with certain small modifications.

The method adopted in the appendix was to calculate the present value of all liabilities of the Government of India and deduct from this the total sum of all ascertainable assets of the Government of India. Of the difference the excess of liabilities over the assets, Burma's share taken at 7.5 per cent to this share of debt was added to the sum representing the value of assets situated in Burma, to which the Government of Burma assume possession such as net capital value of Railways, posts and telegraphs departments; less the total liabilities, the responsibility for which will be assumed by Burma, such as Post Office Savings Bank deposits, Provident Funds and balances of local authorities in Burma.

OMITTED ITEMS

Two items, which appear, one on each side of the account have been omitted. These are Part-earned Pensions and Bad Assets since sufficient data has not yet been collected, whereon to base an estimate for these two items. There is reason to believe that both the items are of much the same order and magnitude and, therefore, one has been offset against the other. Another item, which has been omitted, is liability for British War Loan, but as this appears on both sides of the account, its omission does not make difference to the final figure of the total liability of Burma to India.

One new item has been included among the assets of the Gov-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 8.)

How?

To reach larger number of people at low cost

THE BEST WAY

When you buy or sell something is to insert a short advertisement in the Tabulated Adlets Column of the "Chronicle".

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile", "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio", "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant", "To Rent", "Travel", "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line.

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week...25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed. The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement. All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office. Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed. Registered post should be used when currency notes and stamps are sent for payment.

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona-fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt. Box No....., "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above.

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the six words "Box No..... "The Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No. ..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed.

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit.

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

To ensure prompt publication of your Tabulated Adlets, cash payment strictly in advance is necessary.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Eminent young Hindu Publicist desires to marry young, cultured, wealthy lady, virgin or widow, respectable family any community. Please write to Post Box No. 452, Bombay. (7764).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted in Rajputana State Trained Hindu Nurse Experienced in Midwifery and Welfare work. Pay 45, 2-8, 55. Apply Box No. 4934 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Educated Hindu Lady Companion. Please apply Mrs. L. Rangildas Kapadia, Galemandi, Mohtishery, Surat. (7799).

Wanted Manager and Accountant for Page Co-operative Stores Freelandgunj—Salary 65—80. Must have business experience. B. Com. preferred. Apply with testimonials to President. (7765).

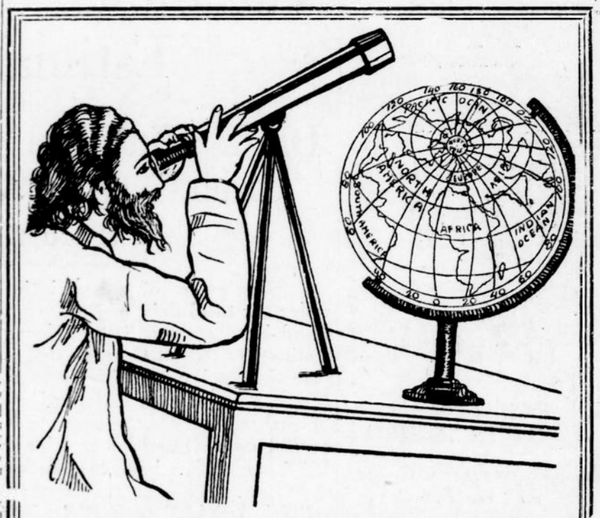
Wanted a B.Com. as an assistant in Cotton business, should be able to read and write Gujerathi. Persons with previous experience in cotton line will be given preference, salary according to qualifications and experience. Three months Probation. Apply with details about qualifications and copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 7772, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Publicity Manager for the Bombay Talkies, Limited. Applicants should possess good knowledge of English and Gujerati. Those possessing knowledge of Hindi and Maharati will be given preference. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the Managing Agents, Bombay Talkies, Limited, Post Box 393, Bombay.

Wanted—A Full-Trained Nurse with at least three year's experience for a Mills Hospital in Ahmedabad. Apply Box No. 2501, "Bombay Chronicle".

Please report any misrepresentations or request for cash bonds, deposit or investment for samples or service not stated in the advertisement to the "Chronicle." Telephone No. 22037.



Even before Emperor Yao, who ruled China about 2,300 B.C. astronomy was established as a system. Among the ancient people of China, India, Egypt and Babylonia the sky served as clocks and stars as almanacs. They did their hunting, fishing, sowing and reaping according to the order of celestial appearances. And Babylonians about 3,000 B.C. developed the art of astrology, claiming it to be the science of dividing the fate and future of human beings from indications given by the position of stars—sun, moon and planets. But as shown in the second picture the scope .. .. ..

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

SUIT NO. 1649 of 1934.

NOKHABIBI widow of Ramzan Badulla of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Wanjawady, Lady Jamshedji Road, Upper Mahim without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) SHEIKH ABDUR RAHIMAN RAMZAN, a Weaver of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Wanjawady, Lady Jamshedji Road, Upper Mahim, without the Fort, the Executors of the Will of Ramzan Badulla deceased ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of August, 1935, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the 1st Defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,960-9-0 and the costs of the suit, the said reference and enquiry before the said Commissioner and of the said Decree when taxed and noted in the margin hereof which costs have been taxed at Rs. 1,236-14-0.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 15th day of August, 1936 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right title and interest of the Shaikh Abdul Rahman Ramzan the 1st Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure with the massuage tenement chawl or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Wanjawady Lane Mahim abutting on the Lady Jamshedji Road in the Town Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (323) Three hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's last Rent Roll No. B/3786 Collector's Rent Roll No. 843 Laughton's Survey No. 1c/21 Cadastral Survey No. 1/886 of Cadastral Division Mahim assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its G Ward under Ward No. 4986 and Street No. 314 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Properties of Hakim Abdur Razak and Mahomed Syed Sheikh Bhuran respectively, on or towards the East by the property of Hakim Abdul Razak Rahimbux, on or towards the South by the property of Sheikh Ramzan Badulla, on or towards the West by the Wanjawady Lane.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 24th day of February, 1937, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated 15th August 1936 put up for sale by Public Auction on the Premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Shaikh Abdul Rahman Ramzan the 1st defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said 1st Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said 1st Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the property is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff, or in the office of m/s Rustomji & Ginwalla, Plaintiff's attorneys, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1937.

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

4928.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st March 1937, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1—2. (a) Letters from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who retire from the (1) Standing and (2) Improvements Committees on 1st April 1937; and (b) election of six Councillors on each of the two Committees.

3. (a) Letters from the Secretary, Schools Committee—Reporting the names of Councillor and non-Councillor members of the Committee who retire on 1st April 1937; (b) and (c) election of six Councillor and two non-Councillor members on the Committee.

4. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust—Intimating that the term of office of the Corporation's representatives on the Port Trust Board expires on 31st March 1937; and (b) election of two representatives on the Board.

5. (a) Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Home—Requesting the Corporation to elect five members on the Managing Board of the Home for the year 1937-38; and (b) election of five members on the Board.

6. Letter from the Municipal Marathi Relieving Teachers' Association—Regarding the alleged grievances of certain Relieving Teachers.

7. Interpellations.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

8. Regarding arrangements made for repairs to a motor fire engine.

9. Regarding contracts to be entered into for the supply of Cast Iron and Hume Pipes required for the drainage of Worli area.

10. Recommending additional advances from Surplus Cash Balance to supplement the grants under Advances, Reserve Stores and Capital Stores Accounts for the purchase of stores, etc.

11. Forwarding the Test Audit Officer's Report for the year ended the 31st October 1935.

12. Regarding payment of fees to medical practitioners notifying cases of infectious diseases.

13. Regarding the renewal of the contract for the supply of spare parts for Leyland motor lorries, etc.

14. Regarding construction of a bath-room in the Tower Bungalow at Malabar Hill Reservoir.

15. Regarding provision of electric lights in the public conveniences near the Charni Road Foot Bridge.

16. Regarding the delay caused in the payment of certain bills of the late City Improvement Trust Solicitors.

17. Regarding Budget Transfers sanctioned by the Committee finally.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

18. Regarding an offer of the Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., for the purchase of certain plots of reclaimed land at the Mahaluxmi Race Course.

19. Regarding a proposal for allowing encroachments on the compulsory open spaces of a plot in Nowroji Hill Estate.

20. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding the annual statement showing the attendance of members at meetings of the Committee and its Sub-Committees.

Letters from the Commissioner—

21. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the fourth quarter of 1936.

22. Forwarding reply from the authorities of the Salvation Army Rescue Home giving reasons for not sending to the Corporation's representative any communications regarding the activities of the Home.

23. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

24—25. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from retired Municipal staff or their dependents.

26. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in January 1937.

27. Conveying the thanks of Government to the Corporation for the loan of the Municipal Staff at the elections to the Bombay Legislatures.

28. Regarding the leasing of a site to the King George V Jubilee Memorial Committee for the proposed Infirmary and Beggars' Home.

29. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Regarding the appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1937-38.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

30. Regarding the layout of a garden at Mori Road.

31. Regarding the changing of the regular lines of portions of (1) Arthur Road and (2) Clerk Road.

32. Regarding the revision of the regular lines of a portion of Mint Road.

33. Regarding the grant of an extension of service up to 19th February 1938 to Mr. W. A. Niven, Hydraulic Engineer.

34. Regarding the revision of the regular lines at Pydhonie on the south of the Police Station thereat.

35. Regarding the report of the Bombay Opium Enquiry Committee.

36. Regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act for regulating the maintenance of pauper lunatic residents in the City.

37. Regarding the question of revising the constitution, etc., of the Schools Committee.

38. Regarding the question of licensing money-lenders and regulating money-lending transactions in the City.

39. Regarding the celebration of the Corporation's Golden Jubilee in 1937-38.

40. Regarding the question of providing facilities for tourists in the City and starting a Municipal Tourists' Bureau.

41. Regarding the rank of His Worship the Mayor in the Warrant of Precedence.

42. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.

43. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

44. From Dr. E. Moses—Regarding the rents charged for Municipal bungalows at Cadell Road, Mahim.

45. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—Regarding the publication of a Municipal Year Book.

46. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—Regarding the provision of a fencing between the Up Harbour Line and the Down Suburban Line along the whole length of the Musjid Bunder Station.

47. From Mr. I. S. Patel—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for a census of beggars in the City.

48. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—For reducing from eight to six the quorum of members required at meetings of the Improvements and the Schools Committees.

49. From Dr. E. Moses—Regarding the desirability of appointing the past Honorary Physicians and Surgeons of the K. E. M. Hospital as Consulting Physicians and Surgeons for the Hospital.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 20th February, 1937.

4929

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Devchand Moti, Jatashankar Mayashankar, Pragjibhai Gopalji and Virjibhai Devsey carrying on business inter alia of running and working of a Flour Mill called the Balaji Flour Mill at Duncan Road, Bombay and of Flour merchants and commission agents under the name style and firm of Mohanlal Virji & Co., has been dissolved as from the 18th day of February, 1937, so far as concerns the said Pragjibhai Gopalji and Virjibhai Devsey who retire from the said firm.

Dated at Bombay this 19th day of February, 1937.

DEVCHAND MOTI
PRAGJI GOPALJI
VIRJI DEVSEY
JATASHANKAR
MAYASHANKAR.

4932.

Public Notices.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED of furniture at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1937, at 3 p. m. comprising:—

3 Chesterfield suites, Velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, roll top writing table, teapoys, 2 rolls Axminster carpets, sliding door show cupboards and show cases, dining tables, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, teakwood and iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, dressing tables, mirror and panel door almyrahs and similar other household articles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE following plots will be put up for Public Auction in this office at the time and on the dates shown against them:—

Scheme No.	Estate or locality.	Plot No.	Approximate area in sq. yds.	User.	Date of auction at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.).
	EX TRUST PLOTS TO BE LEASED.				
6	Dadar Matunga (North)	2	1,431	Residences	9-3-1937
6	Dadar Matunga (North)	3	1,953	Residences	9-3-1937
43	Parel Road South	18	1,027	Shops & Residences	9-3-1937
3	Sandhurst Road East (with permission to have 2 leases).	110	819	„ „	10-3-1937
29	Nowroji Hill	96	609	„ „	10-3-1937
29	Nowroji Hill (with permission to have 2 leases).	56	976	„ „	10-3-1937

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to each of the plots to be leased with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of ANNAS EIGHT in each case. Conditions of the Lease and other particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.

Bombay, 20th February, 1937.
(4915)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS, THE RIGHT OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND THE RIGHT TO COLLECT AND RECEIVE FEES, ETC., AT THE SCALE SHED AT THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on TUESDAY, the 9th March 1937 at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction at Arthur Crawford Market, the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra, for 12 months (from 1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting, outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagaon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market, Parel Fergusson Road, Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market, and Dadar Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Fergusson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, and Dadar. Also the right to collect and receive fees, etc., at the Scale Shed at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets (Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUAE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD, IN VAZAWADI OR LOTONWADI, IN UPPER MAHIM.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershan Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mariambai, daughter of Abdul Karim Janmahomed the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of April 1930, made between Mariambai daughter of Abdul Karim Janmahomed of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immovable property on Thursday the 25th day of February, 1937 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure forming part of an Oart called or known as Vazawadi or Lotonwadi situate lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road in Upper Mahim outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 308 (three hundred and eight) square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office in 1, Ash Lane (95, Esplanade Road), Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

OBTAIN A 'TOURIST PERMIT'

And Add To Your Pleasures Of Travel In Iran

The following press note has been issued from New Delhi:

Instructions have recently been issued by the Central Police authorities in Iran to the Police in the provinces to refuse exit *visas* to foreign subjects unless they produce certificates to show that they have paid income-tax and other charges for which they may be liable.

These no doubt are intended to apply to foreigners residents in Iran and not to tourists and other travellers from abroad. Nevertheless there have been cases in which travellers on quite short visits have had trouble owing to failure to produce taxation certificates when applying for exit *visas*. Travellers could avoid all this trouble if they are in possession of the recently instituted "Tourist Permits." Holders of these permits will not be required to produce any taxation certificates, nor to obtain *Permis de Sejour*, nor the exit permits normally required to leave the city of Tehran. Also at the frontiers and at the police posts along the roads, "tourist permits" ensure prompt attention, and in general their holders are saved many vexatious delays which do so much to spoil the pleasures of travel in Iran.

A "Tourist Permit" could be obtained by the intending visitor from any Iranian Diplomatic or Consular Representative abroad. It has no fixed term of validity, but can only be given to a temporary visitor to Iran.

Presidency Health Conditions

The following is the official report of the Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending February 13:—

CHOLERA

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 53 attacks and 26 deaths against 62 attacks and 32 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 34 attacks and 12 deaths against 30-16 in the previous week. Kolaba 16-11 against 5-2; Thana 2-2 against 10-5; Sholapur 1-1 against 11-7.

PLAGUE

Twenty-seven cases and 11 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 51-26 in the previous week. Dharwar District had 23 attacks and 11 deaths against 10-5 and Belgaum 4-0 against nil.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures for the week are:—Satara district 45-2; Broach 39-1; Kaira 28-3; Ratnagiri 21-2; Dharwar 18-0; Bijapur 14-0; Sholapur 10-2; Ahmedabad 8-3; East Khandesh 6-1; Kanara 6-1; Bombay Suburban 2-1; Surat 2-0; Poona 1-1 and Bombay City 17-7. Total 217 attacks and 24 deaths against 263-43 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Eleven attacks and 10 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 12 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Bombay City recorded 7-6 and Ahmedabad Town 4-4.

INFLUENZA

Kapadvanj Town in Kaira district had 17 attacks from influenza and Bombay City reported one death only.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. John Londoner at Home. 8-2 p.m. Orchestral Suite. 8-15 'Suggestion for Your Book List." A talk by William Plomer. 8-30 p.m. The Harp Trio. 9-0 p.m. Cinema Organ Recital. 9-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital. 10-0 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

11-0 a.m. Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif, Abdul Raheman Jalnawale. 11-10 a.m. Special Id Programme, Ahmed Dilawer, in special Id songs. 12 noon Ghazals and Qawwalis, Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 12-45 p.m. Id-ud-Doha. By the VUB Indian Orchestra. Vocal Refrain by Abdul Rehman Jalnewale. 1-0 p.m. A Light Orchestral Programme. 5-30 p.m. A Violin Recital A VUB Artist. 5-45 "Shan-i-Islam," Shaydae Mazhab. (The H. M. V. Dramatic Party-Recorded) 6-20 p.m. The VUB Indian Orchestra. 6-30 p.m. Special Ghazals for Id. Menakabai of Belgaum. 7-0 p.m. Shri Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan, Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale. 7-15 Ghazal, Sadiq Ali Akhatar. 7-30 p.m. Classical and Light Music Menaka of Belgaum. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi 9-0 p.m. Talk (English): "Baden Powell—The Man." By G. H Tyrrell, District Commissioner Bombay, Suburban District. 9-15 The News. 9-30 p.m. A Variety Programme of Mirth and Music. Mona Sikes, The High Society Orchestra, Helen Hese, Mezzo Soprano.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Teaching Young India." No. 4 Shanti Niketan. By Dr. Har Datt. 9-15 a.m. Master Vasant of Surat. Classical and Light Music. 9-55 a.m Sarod. 10-0 a.m. Brinder Singh Rawat. Light Music 1-0 p.m. "Russian Melodies". (Recorded) 2-0 p.m. "Ham Bhi Hain." (A Programme arranged for Women). Prayer. 2-5 p.m. The News 2-15 p.m. Amateur Music 2-30 p.m. Talk: "The Work of the Municipality." No. 6 City Police 2-40 p.m. Khayal 2-45 p.m Household Pests: "The White Ant." No 2 2-55 p.m. Bhajan. 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English) 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani.) 5-20 p.m. Air Orchestra. Nat Kallyan. 5-30 p.m. Brinder Singh Rawat. 6-0 p.m. Dance Tunes. By Air Orchestra 6-15 p.m. Master Vasant of Surat Classical and Light Music. 7-0 p.m. "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Way of the World." No. 8. By Ghulam Rasul 'Mehr.' I'd Programme. 8-15 p.m. Air Orchestra. "Allah Hu." 8-25 p.m. A Sketch: "Karkhandar-Ki-Bakra-Id." Performed by Air Artists. 8-45 p.m. Play (Hindustani): "Painsath-Rodai-Ka-Dunba." By Fazi-I-Haq Qureshi. (Performed by Air Artists) 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani) 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English) 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "On the Road." No. 1 Badri Nath. By Geoffrey W. Maw. Thousands of pious Hindus go every year on a pilgrimage to the Holy Temple at Badri Nath in the Himalayas. To-night Mr. Maw will give us a description of his journey to Badri Nath. 10-0 p.m. "Happy Moments." (A Recorded Programme).

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

12-36 p.m. SB. A "Columbia" Recorded Programme By T. E Bevan & Company, Ltd. 1-16 p.m. Talk (English): "Stories of old Calcutta" No. 1 The case of Madame Grand. By C. F. Hooper, Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 p.m. A Broadcast for School Students. Talk: "How to improve your general knowledge." By Nirmal Ch. Sinha: The Keshab Academy. Talk: "Books to read: Books on Science for Students." By Nripen Chatterjee. 2-6 p.m. A Musical Variety. Arranged by Miss Benochaya Ghose 2-51 p.m. Talk: "Asia's Contribution to Civilisation" Bishnu Sharma

[illegible] 3-6 p.m. A Broadcast for [illegible] Jyoti." A playlet written. By Purna Ch. Sen. Produced by Koom Haldar. Direction; Benu Haldar. Music by Banikantha Guha. Cast: Raja Sen, B. K. Guha, Dhiren Ghose, Mata Roy, Robin Haldar, Shelia Haldar, Suprava Mukherjee. 6-36 p.m. A Mystery Story. By X. 6-51 p.m. The Jantri Sangha. 7-6 A Musical Variety. By the members of the New Theatres Ltd. Artistes: Bhanu Banerjee, Biren Bal, Uma Devi, Harimati, K. C. Dey, Dhumi Khan. 8-6 p.m. SB Talk: "Child Education." No. 2. The Child's A.B.C. By Prof. Anath Nath Bose, Head of the Teachers Training Department, Calcutta University. 8-21 p.m. SB Dhrupad and Dhamar (Kedara). Lalit Mukherjee. 8-41 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-45 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-1 p.m. SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 p.m. SB The News and Announcements. 9-21 p.m. SB The Vagabonds. Vocal Trio with Guitar. 9-36 p.m. SB A Non-Stop Variety Programme. Edgar Cleaver. Darjeeling Gymkhana Club Orchestra. Diana and Daphne Dixon.

SONEPAT BOMB OUTRAGE

House Searches Yield Nothing Incriminating

SONEPAT, Feb. 20.

The local police searched the houses of several persons in connection with the bomb explosion resulting in injuries to Dr. Kishenlal Azad, a Congress worker. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.

Congress workers, Ramchandra, Pannalal Mitter and Mansingh are reported to have been called to the police station in the same connection.—United Press.

JANA SAHITYA SANGHA

PATNA, (By Mail.)

A group of prominent literary and public men of Bihar, the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Delhi and Calcutta have decided to organise a society to be called the Jana Sahitya Sangha or the People's Literary and Cultural Society.

The Society which is proposed to be registered under the law, will be a benevolent, non-profit-making, non-sectarian and undenominational institution. It shall endeavour, in pursuance of its aims, to assist through literary and cultural work such movements and undertakings which aim at establishing in India, a system of social organisation in which the masses enjoy the fullest economic and political freedom and in which socialised economy, and the ideal of collective life shall find fulfilment.

All the publications of the Society shall be in the Hindustani language. The registered office of the Society shall be at Patna.—United Press.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM

Surprise For V. J. T. Institute Students

BOMBAY: Sunday.

The students of the V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, were taken very much by surprise this morning, when they found one of their fellow students lying dead in his room at the residency attached to the institute.

It appears that the deceased Narayanswamy Ramaswamy, aged 19, was suffering from some stomach trouble for some time past and that his relatives had made arrangements to remove him to Madras for treatment. His sudden death, however, has come as a surprise.

A Post-mortem examination is being held.

Vincent Massey Scholarship For 1937-38

Applications are invited for the Vincent Massey Scholarship from holders of a first class M.A. or an Honours' degree for 1937-38.

This Scholarship has been made possible by the generosity of Sir Vincent Massey of Canada as a token of goodwill towards India. The Scholarship is of the value of 2,000 dollars (inclusive of all expenses) and is tenable for one year at the University of Toronto for post-graduate work (ordinarily masters' degree).

The applications for Scholarship should reach Mr. J. S. Aiman, Hon. Secretary, Vincent Massey Scholarship Selection Committee, 8, Russell Street, Calcutta.

FRONTIER CONGRESS PROGRAMME

Parliamentary Board Will Meet At Peshawar On March 3

PESHAWAR, Feb. 20.

The General Secretary announces that a meeting of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board will be held at Peshawar on March 3 to consider the situation arising out of the elections. Congress members of the Frontier Assembly will attend the meeting.

Dr. Khan Sahib leaves to-morrow for Delhi where he consults informally Congress leaders regarding the future programme.—A.P.

BIBI AMRIT KAUR BAILED OUT

PESHAWAR, Feb. 21.

*Bibi Amrit Kaur, Punjab Con*gress Lady worker against whom a case is pending under section 124-A (sedition) has been bailed out.

Hearing has been fixed at Bannu *for March 1.—A.P.*

Punjab Congress Parliamentary Plans

LAHORE: February 20.

*In order to chalk out the Par*liamentary programme under the new Constitution, elected Congress members of the Punjab Assembly, met the Provincial Congress Working Committee, this evening, and, after two hours discussion, it was *decided to meet again on Febru*ary 22, when the question of leadership and line of action of the Party will be finally decided.—A. P.

NIPHAD TO CONSIDER OFFICES QUESTION

Congress Committee To Meet Next Week

NIPHAD, (By Mail.)

In persuance of sub-clause 2 of Resolution No. 17 on Mass Contact passed at the Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress, a general meeting of the primary members of the Niphad Taluka Congress Committee will be held at Niphad on the 27th inst., and will transact business on the following items, among others:

1. To give decision on the office-acceptance issue.
2. To make suggestions on the appointments of members on the National Convention by the Working Committee of the Con*gress.*
3. To outline the policy of the Congress members in the legisla*tures.*
4. To consider local problems and formulate demands of the people.

WHY NEW RULES FOR QUESTIONS?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Chief Whip of the Congress Party has given notice *in the Legislative Assembly of an* Adjournment Motion the protest against the introduction of new rules regarding questions.

The Congress members, who had been absent since the beginning of this session, are expected to *arrive at Delhi on Monday, when* a full meeting of the party to *discuss the party programme will* be held. They expected to attend the Assembly on Tuesday.—A. P

UNOPPOSED RETURNS IN MADRAS ASSEMBLY

Eight Congress Candidates Win Uncontested Seats

MADRAS: February 20.

The list of unopposed returns in the Madras Legislative Assembly elections shows that as many as twenty-three candidates have been elected to the Assembly uncontested from their respective constituencies.

The Congress has eight unopposed returns to its credit and these include two from the Scheduled Caste constituencies and one from a Muslim constituency.

Four candidates of the Justice Party has secured uncontested seats. Of these two are from Muslim constituencies and one from the Scheduled Caste constituency.

Three Independent Muslims and one member of the Scheduled *Caste standing on no-party ticket,* have also, found place in the list of unopposed returns.

The European Constituency and the European Commerce constituency as well as the Planters' Constituency have sent in their representatives uncontested.—United Press.

Five Returned Unopposed To Upper House

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

Five candidates have been re*turned unopposed to the Madras* Legislative Council (Upper House) *which will consist of 46 elected re*presentatives and 8 to 10 members nominated by the Governor.

The following are those returned unopposed:—

(1) Mr. A. Rangaswamy Ayyangar (Congress) Ramnad constituency;

(2) Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar (Independent); Ramnad Constituency.

*(3) Mr. S. K. Satagopa Muda*liar (Congress) Sale constituency;

*(4) Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chet*tiar (Congress) Coimbatore constituency;

(5) Mr. F. Birley (European). European constituency.—United Press.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ

Variety Gives Rs. 2,000 For Women Students' Hostel

A grand variety entertainment was held at the Royal Opera House on Sunday, 14 inst. in aid of the hostel for women students situated at Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, and conducted by the Arya Mahila Samaj for the last three years.

The programme consisted of a drama staged by young ladies, most of whom are members of the Arya Mahila Samaj. Mrs. Sitabai Annigere and Mrs. Leelabai Phadke took prominent part in the arrangements. The Pooviah sisters with their dances entertained the audience and the dances in Katak style were very much appreciated. The tableau of "Mother India" with different communities represented by her side, organised by Mrs. Camar Tyabji, Mrs. Padma Madgavkar and Miss Krishnabai Javeri was well arranged.

Through the kind permission of Devika Rani, Mr. Himansu Rai and Mr. Patel the Royal Opera Theatre was given free of charge.

The students of the Ram Mohan school volunteered their services. The Maharasthra Sangit Vidyalaya lent for their Orchestra. The show was a good success and amount realised by the performance was about Rs. 2,000.

INSURANCE COS. IN BARODA STATE

BARODA Feb. 21.

The Advisory Board to the Baroda State Life Assurance Companies' Association and members of the Association, with Mr. B. K. Bhate as their spokesman, waited last evening in deputation on Mr. S. M. Pagar, Development Commissioner, and represented their difficulties regarding the need of reciprocal treatment to State companies in British India. They referred to a representation to the Government of India regarding the new Insurance Act, and prayed for immediate help in order to advance the progress of the State Insurance companies.

The Development Commissioner gave a patient hearing to their difficulties, and promised sympathetic consideration.—United Press.

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S QUESTIONNAIRE

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20

A long questionnaire consisting of 48 questions with numerous subquestions in each has been prepared by the United Provinces Education Re-organisation Committee of which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is the Chairman.

The questionnaire practically covers the whole field of secondary education in all its aspects.—United Press.

ELECTION RESULTS IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, February 20.

GENERAL RURAL

Azamgarh Ballia Dt.:—Mr. Madhoprasad Khanna (Independent) with 92 votes, was elected defeating Mr. Gaurishankar Prasad (Independent) with 83 and Pandit Ramautar Misra (Congress) with 36.

Muzaffarnagar Dt.:—Mr. Janardhan Sarup (Independent) 119 was elected defeating Mr. Kamjilal (Congress) 59 and Rai Bahadur Anandswarup, nil, forfeiting security.

Bahraish Gonda Dt.:—Mr. Bhaya Durga Prasad Singh (N.A.P.) 159 was elected defeating Mr. Jagdambika Prasad (Congress) 67 and Sardar Autarsingh (Indepen*dent) nil (Security forfeited).*

Moradabad Dt.: Mr. Harsahai (Independent) 59 was elected de*feating Mr. Chhaterndra Singh* (Independent) 59, Mr. Rajbans Srikant (N.A.P.) 54, Mr. Shivachandra (Congress) 15, and Mr. Raghbirsaran (Independent) 7. The last two forfeit security.

Sitapur Dt:—Kunwar Dwarkaprakash Singh (Independent) with 99 was elected defeating Kunwar Sripalsingh (N.A.P.) with 88.

Badaun Bareilly Dt.:—Mr. *Radheyramanlal (Independent)* with 199 was elected, defeating Mr. Raghubirsahai (Congress) with 73, Mr. Shiam Beharilal (Independent) 54, Mr. T. H. Hakim Singh (Independent) 54 and Mr. Muninlal (Independent) with 35. The last *named forfeits security.*

Allahabad Dt.:- Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh (Independent) with 76 was elected defeating Rai Bahadur Beharilal (N.A.P.) 74.

GENERAL URBAN: Jhansi-Cawnpore Cities: Rajendra Sarup Independent) with 500 votes was elected defeating Rai Saheb Kishorilal (Independent) 124 and Mr. Dwarka Prasad Singh (Indepen*dent) with nil. (The last forfeits* security).

The party position, including five unopposed returns is as fol*lows:—Independent Hindus 14;* Independent Muslim 7; Congress 2; *National Agriculturist Party 2;* European 1.

In a House of 60, four will be nominated; of the remainder 56, *26 results have been declared.*

GENERAL RURAL.

MEERUT DISTRICT: Lachminarayan (Independent) with 64 votes was elected defeating Brijnath Mittal (Congress), 42 and Jaswant Singh (Independent) 33 votes

Muttra Agra Districts:—Ramchandra Gupta (Independent) with 106 votes was elected defeating Srinath (Congress) who polled 64 votes. Lachminarain Garg (Independent) who secured 56 votes. Raja Mahendra Mansingh 51 votes and Thurshanpal Singh nil. The latter forfeits his security.

BASTI DISTRICT: Raja Asthbuja Prasad (Independent) with 132 votes was elected defeating Lal Shatrujit Bahadur Pal 79.

GENERAL URBAN

Dehra Dun, Shaharanpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Aligarh and Muttra Cities: Baijnath (Congress with 233 votes was elected defeating Hariraj Sarup (Independent) 217 votes

MUHAMMADAN URBAN.

Dehra Dun, Shaharanpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur cities: Islam Ahmed Khan (Independent) with 70 votes was elected defeating Khan Bahadur Muhammad Alizaz Husain (National Agriculturist Party) 50 and Zahur Ali 25.

Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Jhansi cities: Muhammad Faiz Khan (Independent) with 37 votes was elected defeating Abdul Hasan (Independent) 26 and Zahid Ali Khan (Independent) 24.

MUHAMMADAN RURAL: Gorakhpur Basti, Azamgarh Districts: Khan Bahadur Hafi Muhammad Nisarullah (Independent) with 99 votes was elected defeating Khan Bahadur Syed Zahid Ali Sahibposh (Independent) 69 votes.—A. P.

Disciplinary Action Against Congress Members

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Working Committee of the Patna District Congress Committee has suspended 66 Congress workers from membership and offices as a disciplinary measure for working against official Congress candidates to the Provincial Assembly in the recent elections, pending their submitting evidence sufficient to absolve them.—A. P.

Bihar Governor's Daughter To Wed.

PATNA, (By Mail).

The Associated Press understands that the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Audrey Sifton, younger daughter of His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Lady Sifton, to Capt. H. J. Kauter of the Royal Tank Corps, A. D. C., to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar, which was postponed due to Miss Sifton having met with a riding accident recently, will now be quietly celebrated here on February 25.—A. P.

DELHI AND OFFICES

P. C. C. Awaits Opinions Of Subordinate Organisations

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Decision regarding the "Office Acceptance" issue had to be postponed at a meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress held this afternoon, as the opinion of District and primary Committees on this question had not yet been received. Prof. Indra presided over the meeting.

Disciplinary action has been taken against Chaudhry Khacheru Singh of Pilana for openly working against the official Congress nominee for the U. P. Assembly from that *centre and he has been* suspended for one year from four-anna membership and *debarred from holding any office* in any Congress Committee for two years.

The meeting confirmed the resolution of the Delhi District *Congress Committee and* authorised it to declare that if any three consecutive meetings without sufficient reason or previous notice his seat should be declared vacant and a fresh election held for the same. This will not apply *to a member, who is in jail, as a* result of political activity.—A. P.

LATE LALA HARKISHANLAL

Special Official Receiver's Remarks

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

Mr Jan, Director-in-Charge of the Bharat Insurance Company, has dissociated himself on behalf of the Company from a resolution reported as passed by the Board of Directors of the Company on February 13, last placing on record the meritorious services rendered by late Lala Harkishanlal to the Company. He has made a statement to the Special Official Receiver that the report is incorrect, that no meeting of the directors has been convened or any such resolution passed by the Company's directors and that he is taking steps to rectify the mistake.

The occasion arose when the Special Receiver drew attention of the Counsel for the Bharat Insurance Company Limited, *Lahore to the report while hold*ing a court yesterday for adjudicating the claims of late Lala Harkishanlal's creditors. He said:

"I am alive to the fact that it is customary to be charitable to the dead and one ought not to speak ill of one who has gone. Nevertheless, one has to do one's duty. Proceedings before me are of a 'quasi-judicial' nature, and I am not bound by the Indian Evidence Act's provisions, and can, therefore, take notice of this resolution. I take your resolution to mean that late Lala Harkishanlal was an honest man and through him your company flourished. This is in direct contradiction of your claim before me".

Proceeding he said that an honest man, who had rendered meritorious services the directors spoke of, could not have possibly been guilty of actions they had alleged against him.

"Either your claim is false", said the Receiver concluding, "or your resolution is false. Both cannot be true at one and the same time. I would have said nothing at this stage, and would have merely taken notice of your resolution in deciding your claim. But I feel in so doing I may possibly be doing harm to hundreds and thousands of your policy-holders. I would therefore ask you to consider the matter and make a statement defining your position"—United Press.

TO EVOLVE NATIONAL LITERATURE

Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad To Meet During Easter

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 20.

Mr. Kaka Kalelkar, the Honorary Secretary of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad, announces:—

"An 'adhiveshan,' (a full session of the Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad) will be held during the ensuing Easter holidays at Madras along with the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

It may be recalled that the Parishad was formed last year with a view to build up a commonwealth of literatures from all the provincial languages through Hindustani. Mahatma Gandhi is the President of the Parishad and Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Kaka Kalelkar are its Vice-Presidents and Secretaries respectively.

It is expected that literary men from the North and South will meet in the Parishad and evolve some important scheme for the encouragement of inter-provincial literary and cultural co-operation".—United Press.

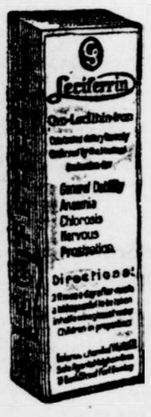
JEERSAL and DEHRADUN RICE at WHOLESALE RATES

By special arrangement with upcountry suppliers we are in a position to offer to Bombay public wholesale rates ruling in Bhaat Bazar for superior rice irrespective of quantity purchased. Delivery will be given at the residence of customers in City and Suburbs absolutely free of incidental charges, such as cooly wages, charity fund or conveyance. Our rice is guaranteed old, but will be substituted at our expense or cost refunded, if disapproved. Trial orders solicited.—KAMATH & CO., near "Joad Mills," Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.



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LECIFERRIN restores energy, strength, vitality.

Palatable and immediately effective. In all cases of Debility, Anaemia, Chlorosis, Nervousness and Breakdown nothing is Better. Bottle of 8-oz. Rs. 2/-

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Made in Germany
MALGHAM BROS. 26, Old Custom House Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

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The Safest And Cheapest Office for Life Insurance for the Middle & Poor classes.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
Monthly Premium: Rs. 2, 1 & Annas Eight.

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65 Years Now

WE SERVE AND WE GROW

Founded on principles at once democratic and sound, the BOMBAY MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD. has been steadily serving the public through six decades and more, eventful in the country's history. It has held steadfastly to one single aim —the benefit of the policyholders. It could not, indeed, have other aim, because it includes no other interests. The Bombay Mutual BELONGS to its policyholders. They own the Society: they control it.

YOU, too can take your share in its prosperity and of this privilege. You can take as large or as small a share as you choose. In either case, your rights are equally respected, your privilege equally inviolable.

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Business Proposed Rs. 2,51,25,500
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Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
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HANDSOME TERMS FOR AGENTS—A FEW TERRITORIES AVAILABLE STILL!

There are still a number of territories in India where the UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., would like to appoint bright, smart and intelligent men as full and spare-time agents for their life department. Handsome commission and ample travelling allowances are offered to the right men.

Write to-day for fullest particulars, stating age, present occupation and expected business.

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SIR PHIROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The mighty voice of

PAUL ROBESON

Rings out again, singing

"THE SONG OF FREEDOM"

A tremendous African epic.

TO-DAY'S MATINEE
at 2-30 p.m.
will be convenient
to you to enjoy

DHARMAVEER

(Marathi)
HUNS PICTURES' 2ND SOCIAL
which is attracting
great crowds in its
6TH WEEK AT
MAJESTIC
Other shows at 5-15, 8
and 10-45 p.m.

ELECTION RESULTS

are being eagerly awaited all over the presidency. The Bhils adopted a simpler process when electing their Naik. See how Radha helped Kanhaiya to win the election

in

Izzat

starring:—

DEVIKA RANI

with

ASHOK KUMAR

NOW RUNNING IN FIFTH WEEK AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-45 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank holidays.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Magh Shud 11, 1993.
Muslim: Jilhej 10, 1305.
Parsi: Sheherever 20, 1306.
Hightide: 9-46; 22-46
Lowtide: 4-14; 16-02.
Sunrise: 7h. 3m
Sunset: 6h. 41m.
Bakri-Id: Public Holiday. Banks Closed.

Tuesday, February 23.

Bombay Legislative Assembly Election: Counting of votes: All Constituencies other than general constituencies and Women (General) Constituencies, Town Hall, 8 a.m.

Wednesday, February 24.

Bombay Legislative Elections: Counting of votes, General Constituencies, at 8 a.m

Domestic Occurrence

MARRIAGE.

On the 19th February, 1937, Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, J.P., well-known coal merchant of the City, was married to Shreemati Shantagavri Bhagvati at Malad

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Maye Bashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. to-day.

GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A demonstration of physical culture will be given by the students of the King George School, Dadar, in the school compound to-day at 5-15 p.m. Seth Gordhandas G. Morarji will preside.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

Seven miles walking race for the members of the Swastik League will be run to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The race will start from Swastik House, Lamington Road, opposite Pathe Cinema and will finish at the place.

JANJIRA PEOPLES' UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Janira State People's Union was held on Saturday under the presidentship of Sardar Sidi Mahmood Habshani. Dr. Abdul Hamid was congratulated on his election as a member of the Bombay Council. Praying for his long life and prosperity the members of the Committee also passed resolution congratulating H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Prince of Berar and the president was requested to send a telegram to that effect.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—La Meri (Dance Concerts) To-night at 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Born to Dance" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Song of Freedom" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
GLOBE—"Imam-Farosh" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Desh-Diwan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dharmaveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Bandhan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Izzat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee today at 2-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Jungle Princess" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Road To Glory" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Pratima" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mr. and Mrs. Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WEST-END—"Flower Girl" Time as usual.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a discourse in Gujarati on "The Yasna Ceremony".

LAL BAVTA PRESS KAMGAR UNION.

Under the auspices of the Union, a public meeting of the Press workers of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the maidan opposite Bazaargate Street near Town Hall. The grievances of the Press workers of Akhand Bharat will be considered

ID DINNER.

An Id dinner has been arranged by the United Muslim Association on Wednesday the 24th instant at 8 p.m. at Islam Gymkhana. Dr. Khawja Abdul Hameed will preside. There will be some speeches and poems after the dinner. Dinner cards can be bought at Rs. 1-8 each at Elgin Leather Works, 109, Esplanade Road, Fort. (Phone No. 22559).

Non-Muslim guests will also be present

IMPORTANT B. P. C. C. MEETING

"To Take Disciplinary Action" On The Agenda

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Agenda: 1. To take disciplinary action against certain Congressmen. 2. Any other business allowed by the Chair.

MR. HORNIMAN'S HEALTH

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. B G. Horniman has been suffering from enteritis for the last four days. His condition has now improved, and he will resume his normal duties from to-morrow

SHIPS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH BOMBAY

BOMBAY RADIO OFFICE.

Inwards.—Alvi, Calcutta Maru, Kohinur, Kantaimaru, Barala, Empress of Britain, Rawalpindi, Jalpadma, Worcestershire, Ranchi and Jalganga.

Outwards.—British Trader, Viceroy of India, Karanja and Jalbala.

Passing.—British Petrol.

KARACHI RADIO OFFICE.

Inwards.—Ormera, Vita, Hilda, City of Eastbourne, Empress of Britain, Franconia, Conteverde, Comorin, Britannia, Sonavati, Elmbank and Calcutta Maru.

Onwards.—Staffordshire, Viceroy of India and Kaiser-i-Hind.

Passing.—British Energy, British Sovereign and Varora.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), instead of at 7 p.m. (S.T.) as previously announced, at the Congress House.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES AT ID SPORTS.

The Secretary, United Muslim Association, informs that special accommodation will be provided for 'pardah' ladies at the Islam Gymkhana for Id Sports commencing at 4 p.m. to-day.

HINDI-BHASHI WORKERS THANKED

The Secretary of the Hindi-Bhashi Election Propaganda Committee writes:—The Propaganda Committee which was created early in January to look after the election campaign while concluding its activities thanks all those workers who have co-operated and supported the cause of elections in right earnest.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Bombay Women's Association (A.I.W.C.) will hold an Echo Meeting, (when the Bombay Delegates to the Ahmedabad Session of the All-India Women's Conference will give their impressions of the Conference), at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty on Friday (26th inst.) at 5 p.m. Lady Beaumont will preside.

Selections For To-day's Races

"Diamond Shower" Fancied For Ganeshkhind Plate

(BY NEMO)

2-15 P. M.

The Jhelum Plate 1 1/4 Miles
VIRKUMAR. 1
AJWAD 2
SAGBAN PASHA 3

2-45 P. M.

The Bridge Selling Plate 7 fur.
GRENADIER 1
CYBO 2
NAIDOR 3

3-15 P. M.

The Indian Plate 6 fur.
FASHION 1
FREE STEP 2
ROSE-WATER 3

3-45 P. M.

The Aston Tirrol Palte 1 1/4 Miles
GREEK GLEN 1
ROYAL PRINCE 2
CASINO 3

4-15 P. M.

The Mumbra Plate (Div. II) 1 Mile
HAVANA 1
MIJLAT 2
SUN ROSE 3

4-45 P. M.

The Carnarvon Plate 1 1/2 Miles.
BALLYLINCH 1
HIPPY BUCHAN 2
SWINDON 3

5-15 P. M.

The Ganeshkhind Plate 7 fur.
DIAMOND SHOWER 1
FLYING ORDERS 2
CARDINAL 3

5-45 P. M.

The Lewes Plate 6 fur.
BASTION 1
LOW TIDE 2
CONSOLS 3

6-15 P. M.

The Mumbra Plate (Div. I) 1 Mile
THE DUKE 1
NO LIMIT 2
HAKIM PASHA 3

Double:—FASHION and BALLYLINCH.

Treble: HAVANA, DIAMOND SHOWER and BASTION.

Gwalior Cup Hockey

ARMED POLICE'S CONVINCING VICTORY OVER YOUNG SPORTS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two more matches were decided in the Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament, at the Cooperage on Sunday, the first resulting in a convincing victory for City Armed Police who beat Young Sports by 3 goals without a reply. A feature of this match was the good goalkeeping by Scott, the Police custodian, but for which there should have been a different story to tell.

The Young Sports broke away with a right-wing mover, and continued pressing the Police for a short time, in which D'Penha missed a good opportunity of scoring.

In the 15th minute, Roane, the Police centre-forward, succeeded in drawing first blood. He had to dodge past no less than four players before he beat the goalie.

After resumption, the Young Sports got rather slackened, and the Police took advantage of this, Shanker getting the second goal, after a good combined move with Roane. At this stage, the Winners had completely outclassed their opponents, and added yet another goal to their score, through Roane again, off a short corner. The Young Sports tried hard to reduce the lead, but the Police retired winners by 3 goals to nil.

THE RESULT:—

CITY ARMED POLICE 3
YOUNG SPORTS Nil.

THE TEAMS WERE:—

CITY ARMED POLICE:—Scott; Jameson, Hamid I; Mahmood, Kader, Hamid II; Aziz, Baboo, Roane, Shanker and Abbas.

YOUNG SPORTS:—H. D'Souza; F. D'Souza, R. D'Souza; Carvalho, Heredia, Ferreira; P. N. Bhatia, Murzello, D'Cunha, D'Penha and E. D'Souza.

SECOND MATCH.

Customs beat the Lusitanians 'B' in the second match this evening by 5 goals to nil. The Lusitanians started very well, and were found in the Customs' ring for the first few minutes, but failed to score due to poor finishing. The Customs took some time to settle down, but once they did, they got going.

Fernandes, the Lusitanians' outside-right, did some good work and gave an anxious time to the Customs defence, by breaking through the entire defence on two occasions, when he sent in beautifully well-timed centres, which went begging. Pinto, the Customs' inside-left, who has real good control on the ball and brilliant stickwork, scored twice, before the half-time was called. With the change of ends, the Customs forwards, gave a good display of combined moves, as a result of which, they added 3 more goals, through Milne, their inside-right, and defeated their opponents by 5 goals to nil.

THE RESULT:—

CUSTOMS 'A' 5
LUSITANIANS 'B' Nil.

THE TEAMS WERE:—

CUSTOMS 'A':—Lynn; Abreo, Aslam; S. M. Khan, Brewin, Salim; Sweeney, Milne, Afzal, Pinto and Jagat Singh.

LUSITANIANS 'B':—V. Pereira; Lobo, Dias; J. Pinto I, J. Pinto II, Crawzal; Fernandes, Pires, Alvarez, M. D'Souza and Rozario.

MONDAY'S MATCHES.

Y. M. C. A. 'B' vs. Telephone Co. 4-10 p.m.

Lusitanians vs. Times of India 'B' 5-30 p.m.

W. I. Lawn Tennis

H. C. Sansoni, Ceylon's No. 1, was eliminated from the Men's Singles, in the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, on Sunday afternoon, J. E. Tew beating him at (6—3) (2—6), (6—2).

The following are the complete results of the matches decided on Sunday afternoon:—

MEN'S SINGLES:—

J. M. Mehta beat H. L. Marshall (6—0), (6—4).

J. E. Tew beat H. C. Sansoni (6—3), (2—6), (6—2).

Y. R. Savur w.o. M. Dyall.

D. D. Yennemadi beat R. K. Shanghani (6—2), (6—2).

M. Kaul w.o. G. Clarke.

MEN'S DOUBLES:—

S. A. Azim and M. Kaul beat H. N. Contractor and R. F. Vakharia (6—1), (6—4).

B. N. Khardekar and partner beat M. D. Petit and F. F. Vakharia (6—2), (0—6), (9—7).

N. R. Suvarna and W. N. Ghorpade beat B. D. Dhalla and J. A. Dadisett (6—2), (7—5).

MIXED DOUBLES:—

S. C. Beatty and Miss Woodbridge beat B. McIntyre and Mrs. Baker (8—6), (6—3).

J. M. Mehta and A. N. Other beat H. C. Sansoni and Miss Talyarkhan (8—6), (6—1).

LADIES DOUBLES:—

Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Captain beat Mrs. H. E. Jones and Mrs. Foster (6—2), (6—2).

MONDAY'S MATCHES.

The programme of matches for Monday is as under:—

Bombay Gymkhana Courts, Queens Road, 4-15 p.m.

CENTRE-COURT.

E. V. Bobb vs. S. C. Beatty followed by A. C. Stedman vs. F. F. Vakharia followed by A. Gentren vs. N. R. Suvarna.

COURT NO. 1.

C. E. Malfroy vs. M. Kaul followed by B. T. Blake vs. M. Take followed by Ahmed Hussain vs. R. G. Hopkins.

COURT NO. 4.

A. G. Gupte vs. A. E. Brown followed by C. W. Owen and H. C. Sansoni vs. J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton.

COURT NO. 6.

V. Stewart-Jacks and R. Chandra vs. J. M. Lee and Ratnagar followed by Miss Woodbridge and Miss Talyarkhan vs. Mrs. B. M. Baker and Mrs. Pakenham Walsh.

1ST AVAILABLE COURT.

H. L. Marshall and S. C. Beatty vs. B. H. Khardekar and A. C. Pereira.

Y. R. Savur and A. G. Gupte vs. Clark and A. N. Other.

C. E. Malfroy and A. C. Stedman vs. M. Take and T. Shibata.

C. E. Malfroy and Miss Dias vs. S. C. Beatty and Miss Woodbridge.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

The week-end in the suburbs was a very quiet one. Very few public meetings and functions were held.

On Saturday the suburban pleasure resorts, both Juhu and Versova, saw large crowds both from the City and Suburbs.

On Sunday the crowds increased but very few catholics were seen about. All the catholic churches saw a crowded congregation for the second Sunday Services in Tent.

During the week-end there were very few accidents except in Bandra where two cases were recorded, one a very serious motor-lorry collision and the other a stabbing incident.

CART MAN KNOCKED DOWN.

Ghodbunder Road has been the scene of many accidents, one a week being the general rule. It now keeps me wondering whether there is a ghost that haunts the limits of this road, like the one said to haunt the Hornby-Vellard.

In the early hours of Saturday morning, at about 3-30 a.m. the Bandra Police received information that a man had been knocked down by a goods lorry near the Bandra Mosque.

Sergeant Stone was the first to go on the scene and immediately had the injured man, who was in an unconscious state, removed to the hospital.

It appears from the story of my informant that the injured man's name is Dhulia Bhandari, a cart driver from Malad, who was carrying a cart load of stones to Bombay. As he approached the mosque, he noticed that a rope that was tied to support the stones was broken. He with the help of another cartman were fixing the rope again, when a lorry, coming towards Bombay knocked the man down and drove off. Since this happened in the early hour of the morning the number was not noticed, but the other cartman stated that the lorry was loaded with vegetables.

Whilst Sergeant Stone, assisted by two Sub-Inspectors, were busy preparing a panch, a lorry was seen returning from Bombay. The lorry was stopped and on being questioned the driver admitted that whilst going to Bombay he heard noise and stopped, but on being told by the owner of the lorry, who was seated beside him that there was nothing he started his lorry again. The number of the lorry is T 1852. The injured man's condition is serious. Further inquiries are in progress.

STABBING AFFRAY AT BANDRA.

Saturday recorded a stabbing affray at Bandra. One Santan Anthony Fernandez of Chapel Road, was stabbed on the left thigh by, it is alleged one D'Souza a Goan negro who is still absconding.

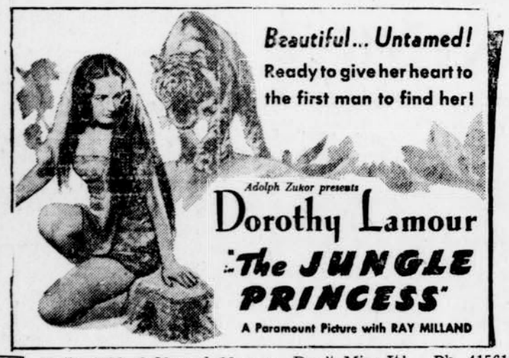
It appears that Fernandez was cycling along St. John Baptist Road, when he met D'Souza, who it is said spat on Fernandes. This annoyed Fernandez who got off the bicycle and asked D'Souza why he did that. D'Souza, it is stated, whipped out his penknife and stabbed Fernandez who immediately fell in a pool of blood.

This was done it is understood owing to a grudge borne by D'Souza against Fernandez who he suspects is responsible of his getting a nick-name. Sub-Inspector Salvi and Honawar of the Bandra Police are investigating.

PATHE

2ND GRAND WEEK!

To-day Extra Morning Show 10 A.M.


Beautiful... Untamed!
Ready to give her heart to the first man to find her!
Adolph Zukor presents
Dorothy Lamour
"The JUNGLE PRINCESS"
A Paramount Picture with RAY MILLAND

Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Don't Miss It! Ph. 41561.

GOLDEN EAGLE
Production

Prem Bandhan

For the last two days this Social Picture has attracted large crowds to

KRISHNA TALKIES

PANNA, MADHAV KALE, BENJAMIN, SITARA, D. MANEK Play important parts.

KRISHNA TALKIES (Charni Road)

To-day and To-morrow extra show at 3 P.M.
Daily:—5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

In order not to be disappointed Come Early and Book your Tickets.

For a Limited Period of
THREE DAYS ONLY!
24TH, 25TH & 26TH
FEBRUARY 1937
Bombay will be privileged to enjoy

TAGORE'S
DANCE-DRAMA
"CHITRANGADA"
To be staged by the pupils of
SANTINIKETAN
With unique songs and DANCE creations
IN AID OF
VISVA-BHARATI
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 7, 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2
All seats bookable in advance except Gallery Rs. 1-2.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT
THE EXCELSIOR

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Season's Most Impressive cast:—

FREDRIC WARNER
MARCH—BAXTER
LIONEL
BARRYMORE
in the greatest of all love dramas

THE ROAD TO GLORY
(A 20th Century-Fox Picture).

LOVE . . . stronger. . . stranger . . . greater than you ever knew, love could be! DRAMA . . . fired with the inspired acting of a great cast!

ALSO LATEST NEWS BY AIR-MAIL
Free List Suspended.

Capitol
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY!
To-day, Feb. 22, at 10 p.m.
Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10 p.m.
First Appearance in Bombay of the Beautiful and Famous International Celebrity Dancer.

LA MERI
LA MERI
LA MERI
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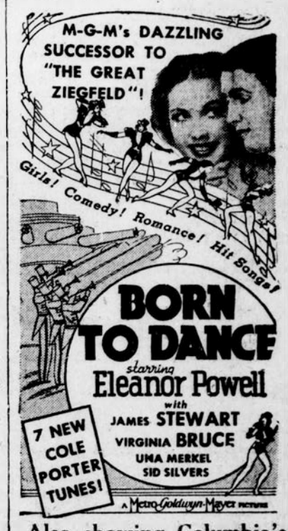

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1937

PRINCES' TACTICS

The memorandum submitted to the Princes' Chamber by its legal advisor, Mr. J. H. Morgan, K. C., setting forth the legal consequences prejudicial to the rights of the States as a result of their accession to Federation, is one more move on the part of the Princes to wring, if possible, further safeguards for their privileges as a price for their joining the Federation. The haggling for more safeguards and still more safeguards has gone on for seven years but evidently has not yet come to an end. The Princes have always professed their fullest support to the general principles of Federation and said that they only want some improvement in certain details in the Federal constitution and particularly in the Instrument of Accession. But the trend of Mr. Morgan's memorandum seems to cut right across the very fundamental principles of Federation.

Legal Consequences

Mr. Morgan condemns the new constitution, not inaptly, as a clumsy patch-work, an attempt "to incorporate in one and the same political structure two fundamentally different politics" and fears that "the distribution of the stress and strain of the structure will appear in course of time unequal to the burden of support." The gist of his memorandum is that the present Government of India Act involves in law "a surrender of sovereignty, and an irrevocable surrender" by the federating units, that safeguards provided outside the Act either by assurances by Government or even by the Instrument of Instructions will not in law be fully operative. "The provisions of the Instrument of Instructions," he says, "are not enforceable in law and the 'silent operation of constitutional principles' may and probably will, in the long run, result in the safeguards contained in the Instrument becoming a dead letter." And as regards vague assurances from Government about the interpretation of certain provisions in the Instrument of Accession, Mr. Morgan says that even if instruments were to be regarded as treaties, in the sense accorded to such an agreement in International law, it must be taken as certain that any extrinsic evidence of what was said or done in the negotiations preceding the accession of the States to Federation will be held by the Privy Council to be totally inadmissible as evidence of the meaning of the instruments or of the intention of the parties, the Crown on the one hand and the rulers on the other, who made it. The English courts, in construing a treaty, follow the same rules as they apply to the construction of statutes and other instruments, namely, that "the text must be construed as it now stands in the ratified convention and the intention of the proposer is immaterial." Mr. Morgan accordingly suggests that the Government of India Act, as it is, and the Draft Instrument of Accession are not capable, legally speaking, of fully safeguarding the sovereign rights which the Princes are anxious to protect and that, therefore, further safeguards should be embodied explicitly in the Act or the Instrument of Accession or in both.

Will Government Yield?

Mr. Morgan's memorandum is now being considered by the Constitution Committee of the Princes' Chamber and we are sure many Princes will make capital of it in their clamour for more safeguards. They are not likely to say definitely that they will not join the Federation of their wishes are not substantially fulfilled. But they will, by their dilatory tactics, try to get as much as possible from a Government, anxious, for reasons of their own, to set up some sort of Federation. Will Government yield again to their clamour? They will certainly not yield a single point prejudicial to the rights of Paramountcy. But they are not incapable of making some further concessions at the expense of the States people or the people of British India. Such concessions will, of course, further intensify the determination of the country to wreck the Constitution.

Childish And Churlish

It was a most egregious speech which Sir Henry Gidney delivered in the Assembly during the discussion on the Railway budget. Indeed "egregious" is the most charitable word one can use, considering that Sir Henry had thoroughly allowed his communal zeal to run away with all sense of discretion and proportion A certain measure of fire-eating is excusable in the representative of a community like the Anglo-Indians, who find many of their cherished privileges and plums passing away from their hands due to the advance of the democratic spirit in this country. But the best way to safeguard the position of a minority community is not by threats but by appealing for fair-play and good-will from the general community. Sir Henry forgot this very simple fact and delivered a speech which was as churlish as it was childish. Indeed, he excelled himself when he dramatically warned Government against "a unified opposition of a magnitude that the Government of India will be impotent to combat"!

To that threat the Railway Member gave the only reply possible. We on our part, however, are not much concerned either with this part of Sir Henry's performance or with Sir Zafrulla's reply thereto. We would rather dwell upon his tacit admission of the role which is played—and which the Government expect them to play—by the Anglo-Indian employees of the railways. The Anglo-Indians would serve their own interests much better by co-operation and not by "black-legging", as pertinently pointed out by Mr. N. M. Joshi. Mr. Joshi moreover did the right thing in plainly telling Sir H. Gidney that "no Indian would tolerate racial discrimination because Parliament decreed such discrimination." Indeed, those discriminatory clauses constitute the worst aspect of the new Government of India Act, and are resented by every Indian. Sir Henry Gidney will be serving his community much more worthily and fruitfully if instead of indulging in such empty threats, he asks his Anglo-Indian brothers to make common cause with the rest of India.

More Platitudes

While the address delivered by Sir Jogendra Singh at the Punjab University convocation is admirable as far as it goes, it suffers from the besetting disability which is unfortunately habitual with such ex-cathedra pronouncements, viz., it consists more of platitudes than of any practical suggestions. Thus the plea of "raising the standard of living and by so doing laying the foundation of prosperity" has been made again and again in the past. But nobody has so far worked out any definite plan to that end. Platitudinising about the problem of unemployment is, again, not only futile but cruel. We are glad to note, however, that Sir Jogendra Singh has entered a strong caveat against the bogey of "over-education" which is sought to be raised in certain quarters of late. While we cannot endorse the proposition of Sir Jogendra that "Education itself would show new ways of employment," as long, at any rate, as the present system of education continues, it is obvious that restricting the benefits of education is a cure worse than the disease itself.

ANTI-HITLER FEELING IN GERMANY

(By Our London Correspondent)

A further mobilisation order has now been issued to owners or drivers of motor vehicles in Germany. The instructions in this order are substantially the same as in the first (a copy of which I sent to you in early January), the main difference being that the new order carries with it the authorisation to obtain a certain quantity of oil and petrol free on presentation of an order at any garage. The quantity of petrol depends naturally upon the size and make of the vehicle; instructions state that a surplus supply of 20 litre must also be carried. It is also worth noting that some months ago the German Government arranged with manufacturers of lorries that lorries should be built on a standard pattern suitable for military purposes. The standardization is not noticeable as only the chassis need be built according to army requirements, and any type of body may be used. The Government undertook to pay to the manufacturer the greater part of the difference in cost involved in the use of more expensive and reliable materials.

Reaction Against "Spanish Adventure."

Meanwhile the surge of German feeling against the "Spanish adventure" has been helped by the wide distribution of thousands of illegal leaflets appealing to German mothers and German workers to stop the sailing of volunteers. Two of these leaflets have reached the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald", who states that the first leaflet is a warning "to the workers, Peasants and Soldiers of Germany" by the exiled writer, Heinrich Mann, that "Hitler is sending German troops to Spain," to fight for "Franco, Enemy of the People." The Fuehrer "reckons his 'German comrades' as only fit to be slaughtered in the service of a foreign adventurer." And then the leaflet explains for whom and against whom the unfortunate "volunteers" are being sent to fight. The other, illustrated by terrible pictures of children killed in a Madrid air-raid, is a call from Spanish mothers to German mothers.. "German mothers, you must not allow them to steal your sons to smuggle them out of your lovely country, to kill our sons in the trenches, or to be killed themselves. Help us, German mothers! Raise your voices and cry in your land. Enough of bloodshed. No more victims shall fall in this war—neither Spaniards nor German!"

Thousands of such leaflets, circulating in Germany, cannot but have had effect and the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" is told, to their dismay, the Gestapo have been unable either to stop the circulation or to trace the circulators.

It Leaks Out.

It is further reported that at a street corner in the great Rhineland city of Dusseldorf, a crowd gathered and raised "Bring Our Boys Back from Spain" cry. This was followed by a police charge, which resulted in a number of arrests. News of this happening has reached London from a source which is regarded as entirely reliable. Of course, the source is neither Socialist, no Communist, nor Jewish, nor, indeed, anti-Nazi. It happened two or three weeks ago. Every effort was made to prevent the news of it spreading or coming out of Germany. But the efforts have failed. There are rumours of similar things elsewhere—in Berlin and in Munich amongst other places. It is quite certain that all across Germany there has been a growing wave of protest against the Spanish adventure. For the first time in four years angry criticism has been directed, not vaguely against "the Government", but against the sacred person of Hitler himself. Thousands of German boys have been sent to Spain, and they are being killed there in a war, which, to the ordinary German mind, is none of Germany's business. All that a "German in the street" is told is of a "Red Revolution," of Bolshevik intervention of German airships saving German citizens from the Red Terror. But he has not been told that thousands of Germans have been flung day after day into the slaughter before Madrid. And, all unprepared for the discovery, he has been doubly angry when it came. "Your son

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 7.)

University Reform—IV

Need For A Popular Senate As Supreme Authority

By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR

Though the Senate is described by the University Act as "the supreme governing body" in the University, and is entitled to "exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred or imposed upon it by or under this Act as well as all powers of the University not provided for in this Act", its powers and influence have been materially cut down by the interpretation of this provision in the Act very jealously and narrowly by the successive Vice-Chancellors This process of curtailing the Senate's powers has resulted in considerable harm to the popularity of the University, and its progressive character. For, if there is any authority in the University, which has the least trace of a popular element it is the Senate; If there is any hope of the University ever adopting a bold forward policy, it will be through the Senate. Now if the Senate's wide powers under the Constitution are thus whittled away, the public can scarcely be blamed for not endowing it with the funds so badly needed for the development of scientific and technological research, for the expansion of University Departments in Fine Arts or other cultural subjects; and for extra-mural activities for the general enlightenment of the people in subjects of immediate importance.

Official Domination

The popular element in the Senate is to-day supplied by its variously elected members. Of the 145 Fellows, 40 are nominated directly by the Chancellor; about a dozen more are ex-officio, being principally important Government officers or heads of University Departments. Amongst the elected members, too, Government Colleges, and officers claim a considerable proportion, so that it would be no exaggeration to say that more than half the Senate is directly or indirectly subservient to Government. The only portion which may at all be said to reflect popular opinion, may be found in the representatives of the Registered Graduates (25); of University Teachers (20); College Principals (13) to a very limited extent; Representatives of Faculties (10) and headmasters of schools (5). The representatives of the Municipalities, District Boards, Legislature, Chambers of Commerce and Millowners' Associations (20 in all) are, in effect, either not directly interested in University problems, or are so amenable to official influence as to be scarcely entitled to be called representatives of public opinion on University matters.

Defective Constitution

This constitution is defective because: (a) of the overwhelming strength of the official element and of the reactionary tradition in consequence. Of the 100 members elected, not more than 50 can be said to reflect truly popular sentiment, and be independent in their activities (b). The solid bloc of 40 nominated members and a dozen ex-Officio members are, again, wholly at the service of the Official and reactionary elements in the University; so that, in all matters of broad academic policy, reaction runs riot in the University administration. (c) The principals and methods of election are such that, even in the relatively free sector of the Senate, inroads of the reactionary elements are irresistible, as there is no real secrecy in voting at elections, even though it is supposed to be by ballot. (d) There is, finally, no representative on the Senate of the chief consumers of the University service, viz., the Undergraduates.

Urgent Reforms

The most urgent reform, therefore, in the constitution and powers of the Senate may be summarised under the following heads:—

(a) The representative element should be increased by doubling the number of the representatives of the Registered Graduates and Undergraduate (50), of whom at least 10 should be reserved for Undergraduates in the several colleges. Lest the Undergraduates be deemed too immature to prove satisfactory representatives of their class, it may be laid down that those who are elected must be graduates of not more than 3 years's standing, in order to ensure that their knowledge of the Undergraduate needs is as recent as could possibly be obtained. Even if the representatives of the University Teachers are kept at the same figure as now (20) care should be taken that they are truly representative of their class.

If it is considered desirable that the several linguistic divisions of the Province should be duly represented, each division should be assigned a specific number of seats in proportion to the number of voters in each such division. The wisdom of this device is, however, not beyond question.

(b) On the other hand, the element of Ex-Officio membership must be varied, so as to eliminate all those high officials of Government,—like the Chief Justice,—who have no direct interest in University education; and their place should be given to the College Principals, who ought to be removed from any necessity to contest elections. College Principals must be in the University Senate as a matter of right both for academic and for administrative reasons. The "ex-officio" element, now consisting of 12, taken along with the present representation of the Principals (13), makes an aggregate of 25. By the suggestion here made, the total strength of the ex-officio element may be raised to 40 or thereabouts. But it will add enormously to the efficiency as well as the cleanliness of University administration, which at the present time is sadly lacking.

(c) If we retain the representation of Headmasters of recognised Schools at its present figure (5); but abolish the number allotted to public bodies like the Provincial Legislature, Municipalities and District Boards, Chambers of Commerce, etc. the total strength of the Senate, according to these suggestions would be

Ex-Officio	40
Representatives of University Teachers	20
Representatives of Registered Graduates	40
Representatives of Registered Undergraduates	10
Representatives of Faculties	10
Representatives of Headmasters	5
Nominated by Government (not Chancellor)	25
Total	150

Nomination

(d) The nominated element is a concession to the prevailing practice, as also a recognition of the need to rectify the vagaries of elections. But the nominating authority must be, not the non-responsible Governor, but the responsible Government of the Province. Statutory provision must also be made for the qualifications, etc., of the persons to be nominated. Nomination, which now acts as a danger signal to popular and progressive elements, would then be only utilised to correct some obvious shortcomings of an elective body, in the matter of technical knowledge and experience, as also in regard to any section of the community which may not find its due representation through the open door of the election.

(e) The principles and technique of elections must be radically recast. The device of Proportional Representation, by means of the single Transferred Vote, must be scrapped altogether, and some form of distribution of seats to the principal regions of the Province may, if deemed necessary, be substituted. Elections need not be all held at the same time, or every year; though the principle of proportional re-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA AND SPAIN

No words of ours are necessary to commend the appeal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, in behalf of those gallant men and women who are fighting Fascism and militarism in Spain. The horrible implications of a conclusive victory of that agent of International Fascism, General Franco, over the forces of democracy are well-known. We earnestly hope they are well realised too. For, there is no exaggeration in saying that a Franco triumph will mean a long step towards the inevitable destruction of peace and progress in the world. We in India have a special duty towards the soldiers of democracy in Spain. We can do no better than quote the President's own words: "We cannot forget that our own larger interests are involved, our own freedom for which we labour is at stake. For Fascism and Imperialism march hand in hand." It is the duty of Indians to help the Spanish comrades and help before it is too late.

BAN ON VOLUNTEERS

The decrees published in Germany and Portugal to ban volunteers to Spain is unexceptionable—on paper. Germany forbids recruiting and "Germans' travel to Spain or Colonial possessions including Spanish Morocco for the purpose of joining the civil war" and Portugal bans "enlistment of Portuguese subjects to Spanish armies and propaganda provoking enlistment or recruiting." Portugal also calls upon her volunteers already serving to return within a month. Now this is all very effective, but on paper only, as we have said. For the ban to successful, the Non-Intervention Committee will have to do some very keen, very vigilant and very sustained controlling.

IN MEMORIAM.

The observance of the first death anniversary of the late Mrs. Kamla Nehru once again brings to our memory the painful and extremely tragic circumstances in which that brave and patriotic lady died exactly a year ago. After years of constant illness which, however, never deterred her from doing national work, she breathed her last in a foreign land, mourned by thousands of her countrymen and women. The tributes paid to her memory at yesterday's Chowpatty meeting as well as at other meetings all over India bear testimony to the great esteem and affection in which she was held among Indians. While mourning her loss, the only consolation for us is that she has left behind her a record of service and sacrifice which will ever inspire Indian patriots in their fight for national freedom. We trust there will be prompt and generous response to the appeals that were made at the Bombay meeting for contributions to the Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund.

CHALLENGE TO MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Commenting, on Friday last on Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy's letter, we suggested that the Honourable Knight was rather ill advised in going beyond what strictly concerned him. Whether, owing to developments that he has provoked, he agrees with us or not we do not know. But we published on Saturday a letter from Mr. S. A. Brelvi and a statement from Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha which deserve careful public attention. We do not propose to go into details and so far as the "Bombay Chronicle" is concerned it is satisfied from inquiries that the account of the Eye-Witness about the experience which Mr. Mitha had to undergo is substantially correct and that Mr. Husseibhoy Lalji intervened of his own accord. But Mr. Brelvi's letter and Mr. Mitha's statement establish a case for an inquiry in the interest of the Muslim League itself. Mr. Mitha's challenge should be accepted otherwise the public will be entitled to come to the only possible conclusion about the incidents. But we must emphasise that we are making no "appeal" to Mr. Jinnah or his colleagues.

"Towards Successful Life"

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

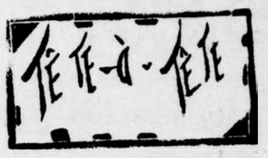
Sir,—I was deeply impressed and moved by the appealing words of Mr. A. C. Sen, pleading the case of machine civilisation. He has cited the experiences of great and progressive countries like, Russia, Japan, and the United States of America in industrialising themselves and making their workers machine-like.

What makes one pity him is that he has not kept himself in touch with the miseries and sufferings that have been brought about by the introduction of machines for the production of goods. Machines have not been introduced for the purpose of serving men but mainly for the purpose of mass production and accumulation of wealth by the few Capitalists. This craze for amassing wealth has brought about this Economic disorganisation and chaos. Recent experiences of the collapse of industrial civilization has lead the thinking minority of America to start "Back to the land" movement in order to stabilise their population on farms.

This, I hope, will lead my critic to a further study of the present movements against the machine civilisation

I must admit that I admire Mr. Sen's interest in the welfare of our peasants but when he declares that the machine would provide the necessary leisure for the working class I must say that he is on the track for a man who tends to the machine with machine-like rapidity and would be unfit for the employment of leisure even if leisure is provided for him. It is not possible to discuss further details in a brief letter, such as this but there is enough even in this short note for Mr. Sen to ponder over.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. MAZUMDAR.



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"I have pleaded on behalf of conscientious objectors again and again. I spoke to one man who had been in nine prisons.

"Just think of it! Nine prisons for what he conceived to be Christian principle!

"Bombers are now being built in numbers twice as large as interceptors. That is, we contend, aggressive and not defensive aeroplane war.

"If we are to have war that is a necessity, the only defence is offence—which means you have to kill more women and children more quickly than the enemy if you want to save yourselves"

—Bishop of Birmingham.

* * * *

By the way (vide the above) we would like to hear what the Archbishop of British Imperialism (we mean, Canterbury, of course) has to say on the subject.

* * * *

BOMBAY MINISTRY

City Rumours Contradicted

—Headlines to our Special Correspondent's report.

But the trouble is that the contradiction makes matters worse—for the right Ministerial quarters.

* * * *

"Berlin

Germany is not satisfied with the Czechoslovakian concession though they are admited to be a step in the right direction."

—Reuter.

But the dissatisfac[illegible]s not due the Czech G[illegible]ans not being granted separate Electorate

* * * *

A contemporary heads the reports of Congress triumphs in the C. P. with "Racing For Victory."

But isn't it a rather exaggerated compliment to the non-Congress groups?

* * * *

"It is noteworthy,' says a Nagpur message," that the Hindu Sabha, though it has set up more than a dozen canidates has not secured a single seat till now "

This applies to U. P., Bihar, Orissa and more or less to other Provinces too.

All of which shows how popular the Congress is among the Hindus. And, therefore, it conclusively proves the thesis that Congress is working for Hindu Raj. Q. E. D.

* * * *

A "Muslim Leaguer" suffering under the shock of the discovery that one of the eminent leaders of the Muslim League is a nominated member of the Council of State, asks Mr. Jinnah to take disciplinary action against his Honourable colleague.

We heartily sympathise with the "Muslim Leaguer," but we are bound to say that his request however much it may be a tribute to his sense of political propriety, is both ridiculous and absurd.

There is nothing in the letter either of the League Manifesto, or of the League creed—even as interpreted authoritatively by Mr. Jinnah—to rule out nomination by Government.

As to the spirit of the two,.... well, who cares for it brother WHO cares for it?

* * * *

We feel it would be cruel to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao on his Eelection to the C. P. Legislative Assembly.

Indeed we sympathise with him deeply and sincerely. For, there is no agony more prolonged and pitiable than lonely existence in a House full of Congressmen. It would be an almost intolerably continuous "rub-in." Poor Mr. E. Ragn: Rao.

Nazi Faith For Reich Church!

Ultimatum To Recalcitrant Ministers

BERLIN, Feb. 20.

An ultimatum to recalcitrant ministers has been issued by the Reich Church Minister Kerrl before the Provincial Church Committee.

All Evangelical pastors, who work against the state will be removed and efforts will be made to produce uniformity of thinking in Church, which must respect the ideals of the race, blood and soil of the Nazi Faith.

STEP IN RIGHT DIRECTION

BERLIN: Germany is not satisfied with the Czechoslovakian concessions though they are admitted to be a step in the right direction.

An authoritative commentator told Reuter that the goal must be full equality of Germans with Czechs.—Reuter.

Her Matchless Patriotism And Great Sacrifices

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO HONOUR MEMORY OF KAMALA NEHRU

Collections By G. S. Sena Volunteers In City Next Sunday

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Bombay to contribute their mite towards the Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund, at a public meeting held at Chowpatty, on Sunday, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to observe the first anniversary of the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

PROCESSION.

Earlier in the evening a huge procession was formed which started from the Congress House, and led by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. S. K. Patil wended its way through the Vithalbhai Patel Road, the Lamington Road, Grant Road, Charni Road and Sandhurst Road, where it formed into a meeting.

COLLECTIONS NEXT SUNDAY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu announced that next Sunday, the volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena would go round the city making collections and the citizens should co-operate with them in their efforts.

FOUNDING OF HOSPITAL.

She pointed out that the Fund would be utilised for the founding of a hospital in Allahabad in memory of the departed patriot and national leader.

About 150 women and 500 men formed into a procession at the Congress House and marched through the principal streets of the locality in silence. A portrait of Mrs. Kamala Nehru was placed in a motor car and was taken in procession. Among those present were Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi Mrs. Perinben Captain, Mrs. Safia Khan and Miss Khan Saheb, Mr. Hutheesingh and Mr. Ganpatishanker N. Desai.

The proceedings of the meeting commenced with a prayer.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu appealed to the audience to contribute whatever they could for the fund on the spot, as collection boxes were sent round.

In a moving speech, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that exactly a year ago, Kamala Nehru breathed her last, plunging the whole nation in grief. The news of her demise in Switzerland came to thousands of people as a bolt from the blue.

She remembered the day when she first met Kamala Nehru at the Anand Bhuvan at Allahabad.

At the Anand Bhuvan from where emerged a patriotic soul full of fire and enthusiasm for the national cause, they now proposed to raise a memorial in Kamala Nehru's honour. A hospital would be opened there.

Even in her illness Kamala Nehru insisted that she should be allowed to go out, and participate in the national fight for Freedom, and she played a glorious part in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

MATCHLESS PATRIOTISM

Even when she was on what turned out to be her death-bed, and when the call came to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from the Nation, as he was elected President of the Indian National Congress, Kamala Nehru told Pandit Jawaharlal that he should first do his duty by the country, whatever might have happened to her. Her patriotism was matchless.

And it was to perpetuate her memory that the hospital would be opened. Mrs. Naidu in a fervent appeal observed: "Shall I ask you to sing the praise of one, whom I have considered as a daughter of mine. Shall I appeal to you to honour the memory of one whom I have always treated as my sister?

"No, I shall not do that. But I shall ask you to do your duty, to pay homage to the sterling patriotism to the great sacrifices of one who was snatched away from our midst by the cruel hand of death."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu announced that on the 28th instant (next Sunday) the volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena would make collections and donations should be sent to the Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwalla Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that Kamala Nehru upheld the glorious traditions of Indian womanhood by her spirit of Service and Sacrifice. Her life could be described to be a parallel to the lives of great personages of ancient times, whose names were household words today. By her courage and suffering in facing the rigorous imposed on the whole people in their fight for national Freedom, Kamala Nehru set an example to the rest of the country,—an example which would remain as noble as ever in the years to come.

IDEAL MEMORIAL.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said that Kamala Nehru was the first and foremost among the Indian women to uphold the ideals of a great race by practical example. Nothing would be a more befitting honour to her memory than an institution for relieving the suffering mankind, and she appealed to all to contribute to the fund.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that though it was already a year since Kamala Nehru had passed away, her memory, remained fresh, among thousands of Indians. So long as India lived, the memory of her patriotism and her service to the Motherland would live. She could show to the world, both by her actions and her thoughts, that in a slender frame, breathed a fiery spirit.

Mr. B. G. Kher said that the noble life led by Kamala Nehru was worthy of emulation in every Indian home. That India still possessed patriots like Kamala Nehru was enough proof that the salvation of the country was not far off.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, said that it was the duty of every Indian to carry out the mission of Kamala Nehru's life. He was confident that Indians in the hour of such trials would rise to the occasion and fulfil the cherished desires of great patriots and national leaders like Kamala Nehru.

DONATIONS.

The following donations were announced at the meeting:— Mrs J. K. Mehta Rs. 501, Mrs. Ghaswalla Rs. 301, Mr. S. R. Bomanji Rs. 300, A Parsee Sympathiser Rs. 100, Mr. Ratansi Lakdiwalla Rs 100, Miscellaneous collections Rs. 685. The Bombay Congress Socialist Party Rs. 50, and Mr. Ramdas Pratap Rs. 101.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu announced that 5-rupee and 10-rupee coupons, issued in commemoration of Kamala Nehru's anniversary, would be availble from the volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena.

The meeting terminated after 'Vande Mataram' was sung.

Assembly Result

CONGRESS WINS T. U. C. SEAT

LUCKNOW, Feb. 21.

For the Trade Union (Labour) Special Seat: Mr. Rajaram Shastri (Congress) was elected with 1,126 votes defeating Mr. Mohan Murarilal Hajela who polled 541 votes and Mr. Sitaram (87.)—A. P.

MORE U. P. ELECTION RESULTS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

In the Allahabad-cum-Cawnpore Urban Muslim constituency of the Upper House Mr. Mahmudullah Jung was elected with 104 votes, defeating Mr. Hafizhalim who polled one vote. Syed Nurulhasan two votes and Khan Sahib Agha Ali Khan nil.

In Fatehpur-Allahabad-Banda-Jhansi-Jalaun rural Muslim constituency of the Upper House Mr. Masood-ul-Zaman was elected 78 votes defeating Mr. Zamer Qasim with 30 votes.

In the U. P. Legislative Assembly elections for the Agra Province Zemindars' Association constituency Raja of Tirwa was elected with 342 votes defeating Rai Govindchand, who secured 319 votes and Mr. Badrinarain who got 30 votes.—A. P.

PARTY POSITION IN U. P. COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, Feb. 20.

The following is the latest party position in the United Provinces Legislative Council:—

Independent Hindus 17, Independent Muslims 10, Congress 3, National Agriculturist Party 2, European 1, Total 33.

Congress has suffered two more reverses and gained one more seat in the results hitherto announced.—A. P.

Another Congress Success At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

(Council results) Allahabad General Rural Constituency:—

Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh (Independent) 76, R. B. Lala Beharilal (National Agriculturalist Party) 74.—A. P.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the London Money Market, payments for income and other taxes together with French credit operations are not without effect on supplies of credit which tend to flow at a slower pace than formerly.

Discount operators made a successful bid improve the recent poor yield on treasury bills with the result that the average rate jumped from ten shillings five pence to 11 and 4 pence.

In commodities (cotton) Egyptian and Sakellaridies rose sharply. There is speculative buying but Wallstreet is firm.—Reuter.

Flight Of "Cambria" Round Br. Isles

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A 1200 mile flight round the British Isles was successfully accomplished, to-day, by the "Cambria", the Imperial Airways giant long-range flying boat, which left Southampton at 08/00 hours, passed over London, half an hour later, and then up the east coast to Berwick, thence to Edinburgh, Glesgow, Belfast, Dublin and Swansea, returning to Southampton at 16/37.

The "Cambria" weighs 20 tons, fully loaded and four engined and its topspeed was 200 miles an hour. She carried a crew of five, but no passengers. She is a sister boat of the "Caledonia", which recently flew nonstop from Southampton to Alexandria.

Both are being used for experimental long-range flights to obtain data for Trans-atlantic service.—Reuter's Special.

LINDBERGS AT JODHPUR

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh are halting at Jodhpur for minor overhaul of their 'plane. They will probably leave to-morrow.—A. P.

Norway's Crown Prince Gets A Son

OSLO, Feb. 21.

Princess Martha, wife of the Crown Prince Olav of Norway given birth to her first son. The mother and baby are well.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S BID FOR IRON

New Combine To Take Over Manufacturing Rights From Krupp's

TOKIO, Feb. 21.

The Commerce Minister, Mr. Godoh, is planning to ensure stabilisation of iron manufacturing policy by establishing a new share-holding company, which is purchasing rights from Germany for the manufacture of iron directly from iron-sand through a modernized process, which is under experiment by the German Krupp Iron Manufacturing Company.

The new share-holding company will be established by the Japanese Iron, Showai Iron and Mitsubi Iron Manufacturing Companies with a capitalization of eight million yen.

It is claimed the new process results in a product containing 98.5 percentage of pure steel and this will be installed in iron refineries owned by the aforesaid three companies.—Reuter.

Fate Of Soldiers & Civilians On Leave

Spanish Under-Secretary For War Resigns

VALENCIA, February 21.

General Ascencio, Under Secretary for War, who was charged with Government operations on all fronts has resigned.

Senor Carlos Barebbar, a former under Secretary to the Ministry of Labour succeeds Gen. Ascencio.

—Reuter.

30 KILLED IN AIR RAID

VALENCIA, February 20.

About 30 civilians and soldiers on leave were killed during six hours daylight air-raid by insurgents on Albacete, an important town on the Madrid-Valencia Railway.

This is the second raid on Albacete, which has been much damaged.—Reuter.

BOMBER AND FIGHTER BROUGHT DOWN

MADRID, Feb. 21.

Thirty civilians were killed and 100 injured in an air-raid on Albacete, states a Defence Council communique. It adds an attempted second raid was forestalled by Government 'planes and one Junker bomber and one Government fighter were brought down during the engagement.—Reuter.

GOVT. CLEAR LINE TO COAST

Many Dominating Positions Captured

ALMERIA, Feb. 21.

Following action around Cadiar wherein the insurgents are said to have suffered many casualties Government troops, it is claimed, have taken possession of positions dominating Sierra De Lasalpujarras, 20 miles along the coast, north-west of Motril, enabling them to control communications between the coast and mountains.—Reuter.

GOVT. TROOPS ADVANCE

MADRID, Feb. 21.

Fighting was resumed on a big scale this morning on the Jarama sector, south-east of Madrid. The Government troops advanced despite intense insurgent machinegun fire, and consolidated new positions in the face of insurgent counter-attack supported by heavy fire.—Reuter.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SPAIN NOT ALLOWED

LONDON, Feb. 19.

According to a recommendation of the International Non-Intervention Committee, the Governments participating in the Agreement will from midnight of Saturday-Sunday prohibit the enrolment, departure or the transit of volunteers for Spain.

The Chairman's Sub-Committee met at the Foreign Office this evening and will, it is believed put the finishing touches to the scheme of supervision which the Governments were to adopt simultaneously with the prohibition of volunteers and which is to come into operation later.

It is believed that the difficulties arising regarding the application of the scheme on the Portuguese-Spanish frontier have been overcome as a result of the proposals made by the Portuguese Government and further discussions between the British and Portuguese.—B. O. W.

OFFICES, NOT FOR SIND

Karachi Congress Move On President's Letter

KARACHI, Feb. 20.

A meeting of the Karachi District Congress Committee was held this evening to consider Pandit Jawaharlal's letter in connection with the question of Office Acceptance.

It is understood the Socialists as a body opposed Office Acceptance.

The meeting after prolonged discussion unanimously decided in provinces, where the Congress Party is in a minority or is not in absolute majority they should not accept Office, while in provinces, where the Congress has secured an absolute majority Office can be accepted.

As far as Sind is concerned, it was decided by 18 votes against 12 against office-acceptance.

It is understood that a meeting of the successful Congress nominees in the recent elections will be held on Feb. 22 to consider the policy to be pursued inside the legislature.—A. P.

BAN ON FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS

Becomes Operative After Eight Months!

LONDON, February 20.

At midnight, coincident with the beginning of the eigth month of the Spanish Civil War, ban upon foreign volunteers proceeding to Spain becomes operative.

Although 27 nations have subscribed to the Non-Intervention Committee's Agreement on this, success attained is largely due to the vigorous approaches to Great Powers made unilaterally by Britain and the ability to persuade Germany and Italy not to press the question of withdrawal of volunteers already in Spain.

The Non-Intervention Committee is still faced with the more important problem of damming up the flow of munitions to Spain by sea or via Portugal but the prospects are hopeful that these difficulties will be surmounted and this embargo will operate from March 6 and may effectively shorten the war.—Reuter.

REGULATING GROCERS' TRADE

MADRID, February 20.

From February 25 only 350 grocers' shops will be permitted to remain open to supply the remaining population roughly estimated at 800,000.

Similar measures are being prepared with regard to other staple articles of food.—Reuter.

Rebels Capture Village On Aragon Front

SALAMANCA, Feb. 21

An insurgent offensive on Aragon front resulted in the capture of the main objective, village Vivel Delrio, according to an official communique. Government troops were forced to withdraw leaving 100 dead. It is also claimed that the Government attack on Vaciamadrid was repulsed with heavy losses.—Reuter's Special.

Three London Teams To Fight For F. A. Cup

TOTTENHAM HAS EVERY CHANCE OF BEATING EVERTON

LONDON, February 20.

London has every hope that its three sides will participate in the sixth round of the F. A. Cup.

Tottenham has every chance of beating Everton at Whitehart-lane on Monday. The draw is eagerly awaited and the prospect is the possibility of Millwall being drawn against Arsenal or possibly Tottenham.

What has been regarded as an omen is that all Millwall's opponents have worn white shirts or forced to change to white owing to clash of colours with Millwall's dark-blue.

The cup-ties were fought in cold windy weather though sunny, with an aggregate attendance of 252,478. At Millwall, the attendance of 47,478 is the ground record. Homesters scored a winner two minutes from time. Drake scored four goals for Arsenal who led four to one at the interval. All goals coming within 22 minutes.

Exeter scored in the first minute against Preston. Thereafter, visitors held their own for 40 minutes but Preston led two to one at the interval.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES

Tottenham held their own after a nervous start neither side scoring before the interval. On resumption, both goals had miraculous escapes. Dean missed penalty. Spurs scored their first goal nine minutes from time. Seven minutes later, Everton equalised.

Swansea put up a gallant fight against Sunderland under form. Sunderland scored all their three goals in the second half.

At Coventry, Homsters scored a minute after resumption in the second half but the two goals by Mahon after an equaliser seemed to unsettle them.—Reuter's Special.

CORONATION OATH MODIFIED TO MEET NEW CONDITIONS

Undertaking Regarding Protestant Faith Limited To United Kingdom

LONDON, Feb. 20.
(Via Rugby).

Commenting on the changes in the Coronation Oath, particulars of which have now been made public the "Manchester Guardian" says that they are another instance of the way in which even the most historic of English constitutional usages are modified to meet new conditions. Changes had become necessary since 1911 owing to constitutional position, which had arisen from the new status of dominions under the Statute of Westminster. The new form of oath has been approved after discussions between the United Kingdom Government and Dominion Governments.

The text of the first portion of the Coronation Oath in order to meet the changed constitutional position is to be as follows: "You solemnly promise and swear to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, of your possessions and other territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, and of your Empire of India according to their respective laws and customs." In 1911 this part of the oath took the form "will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland and dominions thereto belonging, according to statute in Parliament agreed on and respective laws and customs of the same."

RELIGIOUS PART MODIFIED.

No alteration has been made in the second part, in which the King swears that he will, to his power, cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all his judgments. Religious part of the oath has been slightly modified so as to limit to the United Kingdom the King's undertaking to maintain Protestant reformed religion established by law. Regarding this modification the "Manchester Guardian" remarks that it manifests that though Protestant character of Monarchy, once its most vital characteristic, stands unshaken it has ceased to be an irritant challenge to those of other faiths.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN BERLIN Celebrate Independence Day

(From A Correspondent.)
BERLIN (By Air Mail)
Feb. 10.

As the date of the celebration of the Independence Day was announced by our Leader-Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indians living in Berlin began to make arrangements to celebrate it on a grand scale.

The Indian Students' Association, Berlin, took the lead. A big hall of one of the first class Hotels in Berlin was rented for the purpose. Invitations were sent to all Indians. The Hall was decorated with flowers and national flags, in the midst of which was placed the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Meeting was opened with national Song "Bande-Mataram" which all listened silently standing.

Afterwards Mrs. Dr. Ganguli gave an interesting speech in Bengali which was translated in German. Mr. Menzes afterwards spoke on the aims and objects of the Celebration of the Independence. Mr. Habibur Rahman, General Secretary Islamic Association of Germany made a stirring speech in Hindustani, and appealed to Indians to stand as one and forget all their differences and to fight hard for the Independence of their motherland. He deplored the activities of the Qaadiyani. Representatives in Berlin, one of whom takes special pleasure in making propaganda against our leader and President Pandit Jawahar. Mr. Rahman told the audience, that Pandit Nehru was the only leader in India whom the Muslims and Hindus loved alike, and was the only man who was serving India in the most unselfish manner.

In the end, the guests were entertained with sweets and fruits and meeting concluded very succesfully.

Marshal Graziani Injured By Bomb

ROME, Feb. 20.

Marshal Graziani was slightly injured by a bomb thrown in the streets of Addis Ababa by a disaffected Abyssinian.

A communique states that Marshal Graziani was distributing presents in churches and mosques to the poor. A number of disaffected Abyssinians mingled in the crowd, and threw a number of hand-bombs. Marshal Graziani was slightly injured and General Liotta seriously. A number of Abyssinians in the crowd were also injured.—Reuter.

(LATER)—The flinging of a home-made bomb, which slightly injured Marshal Graziani, while dispensing Largesse at Addis Ababa is treated as a comparatively insignificant matter in midday papers. Censorship was applied to press telegrams. It is believed however, a big round-up of Abyssinians has been made after an apparent attempt on the Viceroy's life, and more rigorous measures will be applied.—Reuter.

Special Second Matriculation Session

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

A SPECIAL SET OF LECTURE CLASSES WILL BEGIN ON 4TH JANUARY 1937. for ALL DIPLOMA COURSES. viz., (1) Incorporated Salesmanagers (A.I.S.M.A.); (2) Chartered Insurance Experts (A.C.I.I.); (3) Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); (4) Company Secretaries (F.C.C.S.); (5) Company Auditors (R.A.); (6) Specialised Accountancy (A.A.I.A.) and (7) General Commerce (D.Com I.M.C., L.C.C.) etc.

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80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Morgan's Report Scares Princes?

New Apprehensions Raised

Committee Wrestles With Document For Six Hours

"It is understood the Constitution Committee of the Princes' Chamber regard Mr. Morgan's opinion as causing unnecessary apprehension in the minds of the States, which, in part, the opinion confirms and strongly supports the contention of the Constitution Committee.

Going Back

"Some members apprehend that whereas the States were probably the nearest to Federation a few days back, the position at the present moment is far from being so.

Still Optimistic!

"Optimism, however, prevails regarding the ultimate success of the Constitution Committee in removing the apprehensions raised by Mr. Morgan's opinion."

So says an A. P. report from New Delhi.

MORGAN'S REPORT X'RAYED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Mr. Morgan's opinion regarding the Government of India Act and the Instrument of Accession was considered at a meeting of the Constitution Committee under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala in the light of the first part of the report of the Committee already submitted.

It transpires that during discussions it was the general feeling that the insinuation against Judge Wadhams that, being an American lawyer, his opinion with regard to the Act and Instrument was unsound and could not be taken seriously was much resented, while the Committee also felt that the suggestion that he was imported for the purpose of advising the Constitution Committee was untrue as the Committee's report was based not only on Judge Wadham's advice, but also on the memoranda prepared by different Committees, such as the Informal Committee of Ministers and the Bombay Conference of Princes and Ministers members of which had been advised by eminent English K. C.'s such as Sir Wilfred Greene, Sir Walter Monckton and Mr. Gavin Simonds, while some other members were advised by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

WHAT MORGAN MEANS

Besides, it was held that the report of the Constitution Committee was substantially the same as the recommendations of the Informal Committee of Ministers advised as it was by Sir Walter Monckon. It was generally felt Mr. Morgan's opinion was not strictly an opinion on the Act or the Instrument, so much as a criticism of the different memoranda, on the basis of which the Constitution Committee had worked. The general feeling was, that there was an under-current of suspicion in Mr. Morgan's opinon against the binding nature of the Act and the Instrument of an assumption, which would make it impossible for any understanding to be arrived at between the States and His Majesty's Government. For instance, if the Act was liable to be changed by Parliament and if the Instrument of Accession could in effect be violated and the Instrument of Instructions by His Majesty disregarded by the Secretary of State by means of secret despatch, it was no use discussing either the Act or the Instrument of Accession or the Instrument of Instruction on any permanent basis whereby reliance could be placed on the word of the Crown or the Imperial Parliament enacting the legislation.

As one of the members effectively put it, it was felt that Mr. Morgan's opinion approached the question from an angle, which was tantamount to asking what would happen if the Law of Gravitation was changed or the rule of road not observed by the other party.

The Committee wrestled with the document for nearly six hours to-day and it is expected to conclude its labours to-morrow afternoon, when its report will be presented to the full Committee. —A. P.

CONSULATES IN BURMA

Question Of Status Rises In View Of Separation

RANGOON: February 20.

With the separation of Burma from India from April next and consequent changes in the status of this country as a separate unit in the British Empire the status of the foreign consulates is being considered by the respective nationalities. China, Japan, and America are the only three countries which have regular consular offices in Rangoon with full time consuls while the other nations maintain representatives to look after the trade and other questions. It is learnt that the status of the existing three consulates will be raised while different nations are likely to open new offices in Rangoon. China will have to consider the frontier question and maintenance of the consular agents on the border towns such as Bhamo will also be necessary. During the recent visit of Dr. Hsiao the Inspecting Commissioner of the Chinese Consulates to Rangoon and who is now in India these questions were taken into consideration.—United Press.

NEW GOVERNORS TO TAKE OVER CHARGE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

A Communique states:—Sir Robert Niel Reid takes over charge of the Governorship of Assam from H. E. Sir Michael Keane on March 2.

Sir George Cunningham takes over charge of the Governorship of N. W. F. P. from H. E. Lt. Coy. Sir Ralph Griffith on March 1.

Sir Maurice Hallett takes over charge of the Governorship of Bihar from H. E. Sir James Sifton on March 10.—A. P.

FOUND DEAD WITH BULLET IN CHEST

Fate Of Manager Of Tea Company

SILCHAR, Feb. 20.

Mr. H. J. Caple (45), Manager of the Jetinga Valley Tea Company, was found dead in bed with his own gun lying by his side.

It is stated that the deceased, who was a bachelor, retired to bed at the usual hour and the following morning, when his room was found closed later than usual, the servants grew suspicious and broke open the doors to find Mr. Caple lying dead in a pool of blood with a bullet wound in his chest.—A. P.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Bihar Textiles Represented

PATNA: February 19.

The Bihar Industries Department is participating in the British Industries Fair at Olympia. A special stall has been kept at the Fair exhibiting Bihar Textile fabrics, particularly new patterns of curtains and cotton floor coverings.

Bihar curtains have become very popular in England and to match these curtains cotton floor covering have just been introduced by the Textile Branch of the Bihar Industries Department. It is for the first time that these cotton floor coverings from Bihar are being used in English homes as a substitute for Indian carpets.

Silk scarves manufactured by the Bhagalpur Silk Institute are finding a good market in America and during the past four months orders to the extent of Rs. 7,000 have been received and executed. —A. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Muslim League And Nominations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This morning I was surprised to read in "the Chronicle" Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy being referred as the nominated member of the Council of State. Ordinarily such a conversion in the case of a member of the Working Committee of the Muslim League would not have caused any surprise. But, Sir, at a time when the Muslim League is tottering under the heavy weight of criticism levelled against it, it is really amazing that a prominent member like Sir Rahimtoola should not be able to show enough loyalty to the League to resist the temptation of such a hollow honour. A few days ago, at Ahmedabad Mr. Jinnah retorted to a heckler who said that League members were Government supporters, that the old Government had gone. The old Government had only changed its position. But what is important and relevant is that the slavish mentality of certain members of the League is still there.

Sir, Mr. Jinnah may profitably be asked two questions: Why does he hanker after such people I can tell him that if he purged his party such persons who do not enjoy the confidence and respect of the masses as the recent elections have shown, he would to-day attract a large body of persons of intelligence, learning and organising capacity, worthy of the cause of nationalism. Another question is when does he propose to take disciplinary action against Sir R. Chinoy for accepting a nominated seat. In the case of a Congress Working Committee member in identical circumstances we know what action would have been taken. —Yours, etc.,

MUSLIM LEAGUER.

Will Sir R. Chinoy Explain?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Sir Rahmtoola Chinoy has stated that when rowdies at 6 p.m. surrounded Mr. Abdul Rehaman Suleman Mitha, he was not present, but will he deny his being present when, twice during the day, Mr. Mitha was being abused with Mr. Brelvi and say what he did to stop it, as it was apparently being done in the interest of Muslim League candidates for whom he was there working and canvassing about the booth himself Further, will Sir Rhimtoola Chinoy state whether it is not a fact that, while in the ladies' enclosure he was present for more than two hours he worked for mostly one of the Muslim League Candidates, Mr. Mohomedali Alabux and often when he came into the other enclosure in the evening he saw the workers of Mr. Mohomedalli Alabux even more hostile and rowdy towards all those working for the other Condidates and mostly for Mr. Brelvi and in fact for about half an hour once the entrance to the polling Booth was blocked for those coming to vote for Mr. Brelvi? Will he also say whether when protests were made, it was said that they deserve it because they did not follow the League and they were working against Muslims' true interests? I enquire also of Sir Rehemtoola whether he had ever seen at any election such unbecoming scenes as at the Anjumane Islam and what he did as a supposed leader to stop it? We know Mr. R. Chinoy has seldom been an elected member but surely we have often seen him working for others. So Sir I am asking him—Yours etc.

SK ADAM SK. MAHOMED.
Byculla Club Road.

Sir R. Chinoy's Politics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will Mr. Jinnah please enlighten the public on the following?

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy is now a member nominated by Government to the Council of State and he is also a member of the Central Board of the Muslim League as also a member of the League's Parliamentary Board, the Working Committee and the Selection Committee for the Bombay Presidency. Therefore according to the constitution and the principle of the League, how is it consistent that he should be a Government nominated member, and will it be possible for him to carry the mandates of the League and to protect the interests of the Muslims?

Will Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and his colleagues including Mr. Valchand Hirachand kindly enlighten the Indian Mercantile community as to how they think Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy will be able to stand by their interests since Sir Rahimtoola has accepted the position as a representative or a nominee of the Government in the "Council of State" as also how it will be consistant with his Principles of the Muslim League of which he is a member and has a special interest in communal rights?

Will Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy enlighten the public on the above two questions and also his statement which he made at a public meeting at Mohomedali Road about a fortnight ago, that he stands for the Muslim League and Muslim Interests while asking the Muslim public to vote for Muslim League Candidates in preference to Mr. S. A. Brelvi and further whether his policy in the Council of State will be the same as he adopted all throughout the time he was a member of the Municipal Corporation (about 12 years) as a Government Nominee and also with regard to the matters relating to the federation of all India Chambers?—Yours etc.

A NATIONALIST MUSLIM.
MERCHANT

Infantile And Maternal Mortality

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Going through your leader of the 18th instant on "Public Health in India", I was greatly astonished to find such a heavy rate of maternal mortality as 150,000 per year. The Commissioner is quite justified in remarking on the report that the poor nutrition of the mother, over-crowding, high birth-rate, and high maternal mortality rate, frequent prematurity, etc. . . . .combined with widespread ignorance of infant management, all contribute to the great loss of infant and (maternal) lives in India.

Now let us examine minutely some of these causes. The poor nutrition of a mother and subsequently of her children, is mainly due to poverty. A high birth-rate specially among illiterate and unhealthy females is, of course to be condemned.

Ignorance of the knowledge of child-bearing, and infant rearing, is the main cause of such a high rate in infant mortality.

Now compare the death rate among the poor and the illiterate living in small villages under the kind shelter of Nature, where the death-rate is found very much low, as compared with that of the rich and educated persons living in crowded cities. Reasons are quite obvious. The educated class of to-day totally ignore the fundamental principles of Nature and her laws, being lead astray by the outward gloom of the material world, and living under the garb of the present-day civilization. Unless and until women of all classes—the poor and the rich, the literate and the illiterate—are equally equipped with the knowledge of "How to be a successful wife and a mother", it is impossible to improve the present state of things.

Even in spite of rendering medical aid in the forms of maternity-wards and lying-in-hospitals, the problem still remains quite unsolved. And the only way to deal with such an important problem successfully is to open centres of maternal and child welfare in different localities of cities and towns, and in small villages particularly, paying special attention towards imparting the instruction on "How to be a successful wife and mother", and on the benefits derived by following the Nature and her laws, which help a woman the most during the periods of their pregnancy and delivery.—Yours, etc.,

C. N. DESAI.
L.C.P.S.

NAR.

Homoeopathy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Plain Facts" is deliberately misrepresenting Homoeopathy.

The following extract from a lecture delivered in 1935 by Dr. W. E. Boyd, M.D., Ch. B., Assistant Physician, Glasgow Homoeopathic Hospital, will throw a correct light on Homoeopathy.

"The first point is that homoeopathy is a method of application of drugs to the treatment of the body. One of the greatest misunderstandings is the idea that homoeopathy claims to cover the whole range of medicine, and to exclude all other methods of treatment, such as surgery and physical treatment. This is a completely mistaken idea. Homoeopathy is concerned with the administration of drugs. It is drug therapy specialism. It is an addition to the vast range of modern methods of treatment, but an addition which has, in the right hands, proved of such great value that it has been found that recourse to other methods has not been necessary. That is very different matter to the statement that homoeopathy excludes other methods which is completely false.

"The second point is that correct application of homoeopathic methods requires a previous complete medical training. The idea that homoeopathy is synonymous with quackery is largely due to the advertisements of imitators who have no medical qualifications whatever. Some of these men make unjustifiable claims, put letters after their names to suggest they have become qualified to practice, and in other ways deceive the unsuspecting public. Unfortunately there is no legal redress at the moment. Their presence in our midst is due to the increased public interest which is thus being exploited by these totally unqualified advertisers. These are not homoeopathic practitioners. They are simply men largely taking advantage of the situation. It is therefore desirable to make clear that true homoeopathy in this country is a drug specialism which is an additional knowledge attained by post-graduate study by fully qualified medical graduates of acknowledged medical schools, and fully equipped in all ordinary methods of modern medicine. Membership of the British Homoeopathic Society" (There is a corresponding "Homoeopathic Post-graduate Association." Bombay—Sakh Saria Building, Parekh Street, Girgaon, the membership of which is solely confined to those holding registerable qualifications) "is confined solely to registered medical practitioners and only such members can be considered the exponents of this remarkable method of drug specialism. It is therefore most important that those of you who may be asked about this point should be able to help lay folk to understand the truth about the situation."

Dr. Boyd further says. "Persistent experiment with a genuine knowledge of the 'materia medica" (Homoeopathic) "has always convinced and I have not known any medical man who has not found the proof, provided that he has experimented properly. It demands intense concentration, much study, keen observation and great patience."

The above quotation is given to help "Plain Facts" to assess that human factor, the doctor, as failure of Homoeopathy looms large in his vision.—Yours, etc.

"MEHER-DAVAR."

Bombay.

Bombay Matriculation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I totally fail to appreciate the propriety of the resolution passed by the Senate to compel the students to attend school for a certain number of days in order to appear for the Matriculation Examination. The ex-students appearing for this Examination up to now, were from among the (1) students who failed in the Examination, and (2) the poor and intelligent students, who are unable to afford school fees, and are forced to earn their own living. The only probable cause of this resolution appears to lie in the unscrupulous way of the heads of some schools that are allowed to send up ex-students for this examination, and who send up undeserving students only to collect fees from them. But that defect could have been easily remedied by allowing only Government Schools to examine such students preliminarily, in which case, the total absence of any temptation for fees could have effected the desired result. Instead of taking any such step in the matter, the Senate, I am afraid, has done the poor and intelligent students a gross injustice in making school attendance compulsory for them, which means so much time and money which they might not afford. I hope the Senate will sympathetically reconsider the issue.—Yours, etc.,

V. R. WADEKAR, B.A.

Barsi Town.

A Railway Injustice

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The G. I. P. Rly discontinued the Parcel Express and 13 down and 14 up trains and in order to mitigate the inconvenience the up and down Nagpur Express and the up and down Allahabad Express are stopping at almost all road-side stations. This will be borne out by a glance at the Time table. But the case in point is that though these two expresses are being run like passenger trains, the rates charged are at mail and express rates. Now if they are run as passenger trains only under the name of express trains, what is the justification for charging express rates?

Will the railway authorities remove this anomaly and do simple justice to the travelling public?—Yours, etc.

P. H. GADRE.

BURMA'S NET GAIN FROM SEPARATION

Budget Receipts For 1937-38 Show Excess Of 179 Lakhs Over Expenditure

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

Presenting the first budget of the Government of separated Burma, Mr. G. Lloyd, the Finance Member, placed the revised estimates for 1936-37 of the total incomings at Rs. 9,34,89,000 and the total outgoings at Rs. 9,26,67,000 or an excess of incomings over outgoings of Rs. 19,22,000. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 22,23,000, which was to have been met from the balance, is thus expected to be replaced by a surplus of Rs. 19,22,000. To provide Burma with an adequate working balance to meet current expenditure under the new conditions, it has been arranged that the Government of India shall make Burma a loan of two crores of rupees at the beginning of the year 1937-38. The closing balance at the end of the current year, on the other hand, will be returned to the Government of India, which will give Burma credit for the whole amount, now estimated at nearly eighty seven lakhs, in reduction of her existing debt.

NET GAIN.

Coming to the year 1937-38, revenue is estimated at Rs. 15,74,54,000 and expenditure, exclusive of the appropriation for the reduction of the debt, at Rs. 12,39,85,000. The net gain to Burma by separation is measured by the excess of ordinary receipts over expenditure debitable to revenue, and amounts to nearly 179 lakhs.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd said that for the first time Burma will have in 1937-38 to face the ways and means problem. As a province of India, all that she was concerned with was seeing that the financial year closed with a credit balance with the Government of India, who acted as banker to all the Provinces. Generally a province was overdrawn from July to January or February since the bulk of the provincial revenue was paid into the treasury in the last three months of the year.

NEW BANKERS.

"In December 1935, we were overdrawn to the extent of a crore and three-quarters. Next year the situation will be entirely changed. Our bankers will be the Reserve Bank, and we shall be required to keep with them a minimum balance throughout the year. This minimum balance will earn no interest since it remunerates the bank for the cost of keeping the Government account. An agreement with the bank is now under negotiation, and when it has been concluded, it will be laid before the Legislature.

The task of watching and maintaining our balance at the Bank will be lightened by two factors. The first is that receipts from new revenues, previously centre which will accrue to us are more evenly distributed over the twelve months of the year than our pre venues. The second is th pts from the sales of Post C ash Certificates and the surp deposits over the receipts fr Post Office Savings Bank provide money that can be used to support our bank balance."—A. P.

TOTAL DEBT OF BURMA TO INDIA

(Continued from Page 1.)

ehrnment of India, which has the effect of reducing the total debt. This is the Government of India's Silver Redemption Reserve, which did not exist, when the Amery Tribunal made its report.

The effect of all these variations is that the total debt of Burma to India as fixed provisionally becomes Rs. 51.76 crores in round figures as against Rs. 53.16 crores estimated by the Amery Tribunal.

The debt on account of liability for Central Pensions now being paid is to be liquidated by an annuity involving provisional payment in 1937-38 of Rs. 93-3/4 lakhs. This annuity is to be paid not by equated instalments, but by instalments decreasing annually by 1/20th of the payment made in the first year. The figure of Rs. 80 lakhs given in the appendix to the report was admittedly very rough calculation and based on the Pension Bill of the Government of India, as it stood at the end of 1932-'33. The estimated figure now included in the draft order is based on the Government of India's Pension Bill, as it will stand on March 31, 1937. During the intervening four years this Bill has increased considerably.

RAILWAY FUNDS

The memorandum continues that paragraph five of the Draft Order fixes Rs. 3,74,44,000, as the amount of the Railway Funds attributable to the Railways in Burma, which will be considered as owing to the Railway Board by the Government of Burma. The Railway Board will establish new funds for payment of liabilities arising out of the period subsequent to separation. This sum has already been taken into account in determining the net debt due to India by Burma and is made up of two amounts representing the depreciation fund of the railway and the other, the Burma Railway Provident Fund. Gross capital at charge of Burma Railways is reduced by the amount set aside for depreciation and only net sums enter into calculation of the debt due to India. The amount set aside for depreciation represents the balance in that fund on March 31, 1937, which is estimated at Rs. 1,53,79,000. This will form part of the Floating Debt of Burma, but discharge of this liability will be to the Railway Board and not to the Government of India.

Similarly the amount of Railway Provident Fund of Rs. 2,20,65,000 is included in the figure of liabilities for which Burma will assume direct responsibility and to this extent is reduced the amount of debt due to India. In future the balance of Railway provident fund as it will stand on March 31, 1937, will be part of the Floating Debt of Burma, but the discharge of liability annually as in case of Depreciation Fund, will be to the Railway Board and not the Government of India and will be made up of such sums required to be met by the railway as could properly have been charged to these funds if separation had not taken place.—A. P.

INCREASE IN SILVER DUTY

(Continued from Page 1.)

This will mean addi revenue customs returns, and once aga the Finance Member may hav a windfall under this source. Besides the situation in regard t Indo-Japanese trade talks an Indo-British trade negotiation would have been clarified durin the course of the next year, es pecially after the Imperial Con ference.

Thirdly, income-tax revenu would increase owing to th action already taken, in pursu ance of the experts' Report an the subsequent action which are contemplated. Accordingly, next year may close with better results, but just at the moment the Finance Member has to provide for about five crores to enable the new Provincial Constitution to start without apparent financial embarrasments. The cost of separation of Burma will mean after all transactions a loss to the India revenue by about two and half crores. Another two crores will be needed to meet Sir Otto Nemeyer's award.

With commendable foresight the Finance Member has set apart 197 lakhs out of 1935-36 surplus as the Revenue Fund. He will draw upon that to meet obligations of so-called Provincial Autonomy, but he will need another two crores for the same purposes, despite the contribution which Burma will be asked to make, for interest and pensionary charges. My personal feeling is the Finance Member should be able to anticipate better returns for the next year, but he will have to meet these demands this year. This may be met without resorting to additional taxation, though some variations in duties may become inevitable.

INCREASE IN SILVER DUTY

Rumours already connect the budget with an increase in the silver duty. I feel in case silver maintains the price at fifty or thereabouts, there will be no demand for it from un-country. It goes lower demand increase and imports flow larger quantities. The duty onn silver brings much less to Central revenues, for an 'ad valorem' basis it comes to about ten per cent. while other goods pay about 25 to 40 per cent.

Already there is a check in silver imports, and I am not inclined to credit rumours about an increase in duty, though it may be justified from the revenue point of view. There are no loans to be met in the next financial year. The ways and means position is sounder than it was last year.

ANTI-HITLER FEELING IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 6.)

has been killed in manoeuvres," is the formula by which fathers and mothers have been notified. With the notification has come a warning that they are not to wear mourning. But the place and manner of death are never told. The body is never sent home for burial. And from thousands of boys called up for mysterious "manueuvres" no word has ever come to their families since they left. So gradually suspicion grew; then rumours; then "indiscretions"; little by little the truth has leaked out and spread from city to city.

IMPORTANCE OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

Sir John Russell Praises Work Of Institute Of Agricultural Research Of Benares Hindu University

(From A Correspondent).

BENARES, (By Mail).

Sir John Russell, the British Agricultural Expert and Director of the Rothomsted Experiment Station, England, who has been specially invited by the Government of India to make a critical survey of the Agricultural Research work going on in the different parts of India and to give his views as to the future lines of research to be pursued in the country paid a visit to the Institute of Agricultural Research of the Benares Hindu University. He was received there by the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit M. M. Malaviya, Dr. B. N. Singh the Head of the Institute, and other authorities of the University. He was taken round the different laboratories and the experimental farms of the Institute. Sir John spent about three hours in going through the work carried on there and had a discussion with Dr. Singh and his research scholars on the nature of the work that was being done. It is understood that Sir John was greatly struck by the work started in the field of Agricultural Research at the Institute and expressed his high appreciation of the quality of the fundamental work that was being conducted on scientific lines at the Institute under the guidance of Dr. Singh. The Vice-Chancellor was at home to meet Sir John and Lady Russell.

Thereafter, Sir John Russell addressed the staff and students at the University.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S TRIBUTES

Pandit M. M. Malaviya, the Vice-Chancellor who presided at the lecture introduced Sir John as the leading Agricultural expert and scientist of the world and expressed a hope that the report of Sir John Russell after his survey would be a remarkable guide to the future development of Indian agriculture and that the country would be greatly indebted to him for his strenuous labour and valuable advice in the field of Agriculture which had been the main Industry of this country.

Sir John Russell while rising to speak received a great ovation. He said that he had been hearing so much about this great University that he deeply cherished a desire to visit it in person and that evening he was delighted to mention that what he had heard was more than true. He paid a glowing tribute to the wonderful work of Pandit M. M. Malaviya whose single-handed labour, selfless devotion and untiring zeal in the cause of higher education and scientific research had brought into existence within the short space of a few years a great and splendid institution, which any country could be proud of.

IMPORTANCE OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

150 years ago this science of Plant Physiology revolutionised their methods and ideas in agriculture, and it was a matter of great satisfaction to see that development of agriculture at the Benares Hindu University has been rightly begun by taking up specialised work in the subject of plant physiology. The Institute of Agricultural Research of this University was doing valuable work in the field of Plant Physiology, and the more it developed the more it would make a mark in the history of modern agriculture.

INDORE CROP PROSPECTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 20.

The third session of the Indore Legislative Council, it is understood, will be held on Tuesday the 27th April and the following days in the King Edward Hall.

Picking of cotton, harvesting of Jowar and reaping of Tuwar and Gram is in progress everywhere. The state of standing crops is fair, except in Mahidpur and Garoth Districts where damage is reported to Wheat and Gram and Tuwar due to frost. Slight damage is reported to cotton in Indore, Mahidpur and Nemawar districts on account of cold.

The approximate total number of bales of Nemari and Malvi cotton pressed during the week ended February 5 is 10862 as against pressed 6468 pressed during the corresponding period last year. The approximate total number of bales present since September, 1936 is 103220.

The total quantity of cotton consumed by the local mills for the month of January 1937 was 1929220 and 2219619 of pressed and unpressed Indian cotton respectively and that of foreign cotton was 23143.

WHEN DID HE MARRY HER?

Strange Maintenance Claim Against 10-Year Old Husband

CALCUTTA, February 19.

To the surprise of the Magistrate and the people in the Court room, a boy of ten stepped in to the dock in response to a summons in connection with a maintenance claim brought by his wife who alleged that he had married her ten years ago!

The boy's name is Lakhichand Kurmi of Alipur and the girl is Kausallya Kurmi (17).

The girl alleged that she was married ten years ago but had to stay in her father's house as her husband refused to take her in spite of repeated requests. In April last year, she went to her husband's house on the only occasion but she was ill-treated and brutally assaulted by her husband's relations and sent back to her father. She alleged that her husband was refusing to maintain her. She claimed maintenance and alleged that her husband had a "pan biri" shop which yielded an income of Rs. 40/- per month.

The Magistrate remarked that he wondered how this boy could maintain her and adjourned the case for evidence.—United Press.

SWEEPERS ON HARTAL

KANGRA, (By Mail.)

The sweepers of Nurpore Town Committee are on hartal. It is alleged that the Committee has not paid for the last three months anything to the sweepers, who now demand that no reduction should be made from their pay. A deputation of sweepers waited on the President of the Committee.

The hartal still continues.—United Press.

UNIVERSITY REFORM—IV

(Continued From Page 6)

tirement every year is quite advantageous. By-elections can only be allowed to fill the seat for the balance of the period for which the original election had returned a representative to the Senate.

The Senate

(f) The position of the Senate as "the supreme governing body" in the University must be placed beyond any possibility of doubt, or any sophistry in presidential interpretation of the Act. It must be the only legislative, directive and supervisory authority in the university and all other bodies, authorities or officers must function only as its delegates or at least as responsible to the Senate in the last resort. The Senate should also be the final appellate authority, as is even to-day provided under Section 18 (2) (f), though, it must be admitted, no Statutes have been passed for regulating such appeals. In matters of initiating University policy, even in the academic field, or changing established policy; in finance; and in regard to the question of extending the activities or departments of the University, the Senate should be 'de jure' as well as 'de facto', the supreme and only authority. Other bodies in the University, like the Academic Council, or the Syndicate, may be empowered to advise the Senate on the academic, or administrative, aspects of given questions of University policy or finance. But the final decision must rest unreservedly with the Senate.

(g) Since the Senate is the final authority in all University matters, the powers of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and other University bodies must be realigned accordingly, and these officers should be made responsible to the Senate directly. The function of the University, as such, must, likewise, be more clearly defined; and the progressive expansion of the University activitives must be ensured. This, too, can be achieved by a liberal extension of the powers of the Senate.

(h) Though Government is assigned considerable authority, even in these suggestions for reform,—e.g. by nomination of a certain number of Fellows,—their relationship to the University, and the educational organisation and finance of the Province, must be placed on a more definite, and commensurate basis. At the present time, without making any grant worth the name to the University for its real work, Government nevertheless claim and exercise a disproportionate influence upon the policy and activity of the University. While the Government of the Province lay in alien and constitutionally irresponsible hands, this was, in itself, risky. With the introduction of an element of responsibility in the Government of the Province, this risk is reduced. But the basis of a "quid pro quo" cannot be altogether abandoned even then, in determining the relationship between the University and the Government.

With a popular, progressive, independent Senate, being the sole supreme authority in University affairs; and with all University officers and dignitaries responsible, in the ultimate analysis, to the Senate, the development of University activities in really fruitful directions, directly beneficial to the people, will be easily assured.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WIDESPREAD RAIN ALONG FRONTIER

Daily Weather Report

POONA: February 21.

Yesterday's low pressure area has developed into a depression which lies this morning over Rajputana and the Punjab and has caused widespread rain or snow along the North-west Frontier, in Kashmir, the Punjab, the United Provinces, East Central India, Chota Nagpur, and the Central Provinces with a few falls in Orissa and Bihar.

A few thunderstorms have also occurred in North Madras coast, South Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, South-east Madras, Upper Burma, and Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are: Cherat four; Raichur two; Lahore, Dalhousie and Murree one and half each; Pachmarhi, Rawalpindi and Sonamarg one each.

FORECAST: Widespread rain or snow is likely to continue from Kashmir to Orissa with locally heavy falls in and near the Punjab and the United Provinces hills.

Local thunderstorms will recur in Central India, the Central Provinces and Bihar and extend in Bengal and Assam. A few dust or thunderstorms are also likely to occur in the North-west Frontier Province, Sind and Rajputana with a few showers in the Peninsula and North Burma.—A. P.

PRESIDENTIAL EMOLUMENTS

Burma Gazette Publishes Officers' Salary Bill

RANGOON, February 20.

The Legislature (Officers' Salary) Bill, published in the *Burma Gazette* fixes the salary of the President of the Senate at Rs. 2,500 per mensem and that of the Deputy President at Rs. 3,000 per annum.

The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives will receive the same salary as the President and the Deputy President of the Senate respectively.—A.P

"Only A Pleasure Trip"

KARACHI. Feb. 20.

Colonel Lindbergh interviewed by the "United Press" stated that his trip to India was only a pleasure trip. It is, however, surmised that he is exploring the possibilities of an aerial link round the world—a combination of Imperial Airways with the Pan-American air routes whereof he is the originator and directing genius.—United Press.

Tennis And Badminton Tournaments For Baroda?

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

The Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya celebrated "Vasant Panchmi," under the presidentship of Mrs. Arunadevi S. Mukerjea, when a varied and delightful programme of music and garbas was gone through.

Mrs. Mukerjea congratulated the organisers for celebrating this occasion in a befitting manner, and expressed satisfaction at the all-round progress made by this institution, which was really an asset not only to Baroda but to the whole of Gujerat. Smt. Sushilaben Pandit thanked all for their willing co-operation.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENTS

The Sayaji Vihar Club is organising Tennis and Badminton Tournaments, from 20th February, which are to last till second March. The former tournaments are restricted to members of the Club only.

NIZAM'S ADVICE TO HIS SON

"Look To Better Housing Of The Poor"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD Dn., (By Mail.)

In connection with the silver jubilee celebrations of His Exalted Highness, the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, the Hyderabad City Improvement Board presented an address to the Nizam on the 16th inst.

After welcoming the Nizam on behalf of the City Improvement Board, Major General Moazam Jaha Bahadur, tendered congratulations for the successful termination of His Exalted Highness' rule and prayed for his long life and prosperity.

"Hyderabad owes its present beauty to a great extent to your Board, replied His Exalted Highness and said", more important still is the care which your Board has bestowed on the housing of the poor, and it is a source of satisfaction to me to learn that my Capital is in advance of other Indian cities in the way it has dealt with this difficult problem.

"I am specially pleased with the good work done in forming centre of child welfare, and the provision of, baths for women of the poorer classes. This philanthropic work owes much to the generosity of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the President of my Council, and his well-known sympathy with the poor.

"In appointing you as the President of the City Improvement Board, I know that the work of City Improvement would be congenial to your temperament. I am glad to see that this expectation has been fulfilled, and that you, with the able assistance of your officers, and Members of the Board have carried out your duties to my satisfaction.

"Let me conclude by saying that the City Improvement Board should see that its time and resources are devoted more to the clearance of slums and the better housing of the poor than to works that are intended for mere show or display. I wish your Department great success in this useful work.

GOVERNMENT OF BHOPAL

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Notification No. 25 dated 18th February, 1937.

BHOPAL GOVERNMENT 3½ PER CENT. LOAN.

(FREE OF BHOPAL STATE INCOME TAX)

TEN LAKHS—repayable 1942;

TWENTY LAKHS—repayable 1946-49.)

The Government of Bhopal invite subscriptions from the public to the extent of British Rupees 30 Lakhs towards the above Loan.

OBJECT:—The Loan is issued for the purpose of the Industrial Development of the State.

ISSUE PRICE:—The Issue Price will be Rs. 100/- for every Rs. 100/- of the Loan applied for.

INTEREST:—The Loan will bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum from the 1st March 1937. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st March and 1st September, and will be free of Bhopal State Income Tax.

Interest will be paid at the Sadar Treasury, Bhopal, and at the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras offices of the Central Bank of India, Limited.

REPAYMENT:—Out of the total issue of Rs. 30 Lakhs, Rs. 10 lakhs will be repaid in 1942, and the balance of Rs. 20 Lakhs will be repaid at the option of the Bhopal Government after 1946 but not later than 1949.

SINKING FUND:—A sum of not less than Rs. 3 Lakhs will be set apart every year to provide for the payment of interest and for the repayment of the principal. The Sinking Fund which would be earmarked would be placed as deposit with approved Banks or invested in Government of India Securities.

SECURITY FOR THE LOAN:—As security, the Loan will be entitled to a first charge on the gross revenues of the Bhopal State which amount approximately to Rs. 60 Lakhs.

The Government of Bhopal are issuing this Loan after making the required reference to the Government of India.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:— ALL BHOPAL GOVERNMENT TREASURIES AND THE BRANCHES OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, (vide list attached) ARE AUTHORISED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS from MONDAY, the 1ST MARCH, 1937.

THE LOAN WILL BE CLOSED WITHOUT NOTICE AS SOON AS IT APPEARS THAT THE TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AMOUNT APPROXIMATELY TO RS. 30 LAKHS AND IN ANY CASE NOT LATER THAN WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD MARCH, 1937.

If the total subscriptions exceed the amount of issue, **pro rata** allotment will be made. If **pro rata** allotment is made, the surplus remaining out of the application money will be refunded by cheque. No interest will be paid on the amount so refunded.

APPLICATION:—Application for the Loan must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of that sum. No allotment will be made for a less amount than Rs. 100.

The entire amount of Loan applied for by a person should accompany his or her application.

Applications may be made in the form attached hereto or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant and the Treasury or the Office of the Central Bank of India, Limited, where payment of interest is desired.

APPLICATION FORMS MAY BE OBTAINED AT ANY TREASURY IN THE BHOPAL STATE OR ANY BRANCH OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

FORM OF SECURITIES:—The Loan will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

DENOMINATIONS:—Promissory Notes will be issued in the following denominations and will be transferable by endorsement:
Rs. 100; 500; 1,000; 5,000; 10,000 and 25,000.

METHOD OF PAYMENT:—Subscriptions may be in cash or by cheque on a recognised Bank. Cheques should be drawn in favour of the Central Bank of India, Limited, or in favour of the Treasury Officer to whom the application is presented, as the case may be.

Securities will not be issued until the Cheque tendered in payment of the application money has been realised.

BROKERAGE:—Brokerage at the rate of 1|16 per cent. will be paid to recognised brokers and bankers in respect of applications bearing their Stamp. Brokerage will be paid on the amount of Loan allotted and not on the amount applied for.

Station:—BHOPAL.
Dated 18th February, 1937.

(By Order)
MUFTI ANWARUL HAQQ,
Finance Member, Government of Bhopal.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO THE BHOPAL GOVERNMENT THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN

(REPAYABLE—TEN LAKHS IN 1942 AND TWENTY LAKHS IN 1946-49).

To,
THE TREASURY OFFICER,——TREASURY (BHOPAL STATE).
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,——

With reference to the terms of the Bhopal Government Notification No. 25 dated 18th February, 1937, I|we——herewith tender cash|cheque on——for Rs.——(Rupees——only) and request that Three and a Half per cent. Bonds of the nominal value of Rs.——(Rupees——only) repayable in 1942——* be issued to me|us in the form of Promissory Notes of the 1946-49 following denominations, interest being payable at——

Station——Signature——M....—
Date——Name in full (in block letters)——
Address (in block letters)——

***N. B.:**----The date of repayment desired by the applicant should be clearly specified by crossing out the date not required.

Denomination of the pieces.	No. of pieces.	Face Value. Rupees.	For use of the Comptroller's Office. Denomination and Pro. Note Nos. issued.

Received Rs.——
Accountant. Treasurer. Treasury Officer.

Agent, CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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4. Aligarh.	20. Hapur.	36. Padrauna.
5. Amritsar.	21. Hardoi.	37. Raichur.
6. Aurangabad.	22. Hathras.	38. Rangoon.
7. Basti.	23. Hyderabad (Deccan).	39. Sailu.
8. CALCUTTA:—	24. Hyderabad (Sind).	40. Sambhar Lake.
9. Bara Bazaar.	25. Jalna.	41. Sargodha.
10. Bhawanipore.	26. Jamnagar.	42. Secunderabad.
11. New Market.	27. Karachi.	43 Sholapur.
12. Sham Bazaar	28. Lahore.	44. Sitapur.
13. Cawnpore.	29. Lahore City.	45. Sukkur.
14. Cochin.	30. Latur.	46. Surat.
15. Coimbatore.	31. Lucknow.	47. Warangal.
16. Dacca.	32. Aminabad.	

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Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

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SAHARA

SAHARA TRADE MARK GUARANTEED BLADE

No Reciprocity In Indo-British Trade Relations

Calcutta Indian Chamber Of Commerce Exposes The Unjust Claims By Lancashire Interests

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in a press communique on the Annual Report of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee and the speech of the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the observations made by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, United Kingdom, on the occasion of the opening of the British Industries' Fair on February 15, regarding Lancashire's Trade with India, says:

"A study of the past history of Indo-British trade relations will show that, inspite of the desire of the Indian commercial community for the strict observance of these principles of reciprocity and co-operation, they have been unable to obtain their acceptance. At the time of the Ottawa Agreement in 1932, the British textile and iron and steel interests were granted by the Government of India, against widespread opposition of the Indian Commercial community, preferences in excess of what was warranted by considerations of either the consumers' interests or those of the Indian industries. These preferences were further increased during the currency of the Agreement, without any mention of 'quid pro quo.'' Lancashire now raises the question of increased preferential treatment for Manchester textiles in India on the ground of the increased offtake of Indian cotton by itself. It may, however, be noted that the purchase of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom, increased from slightly over Rs. 2 crores worth in 1934 to only Rs. 2¼ crores in 1935 and to 3 3/4 crores in 1936, i.e., an increase of about half a crore in 1935 as compared to 1934 and slightly over a crore in the following year The imports of Lancashire piecegoods into India during the three financial years 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36, have on the other hand, been of the value of Rs. 8 3/4 crores, 11 crores and 9 cores respectively so that even in this respect India is giving to U. K. much more than 'quid pro quo.'

COMPARISON WITH JAPAN.

Moreover, as compared to the slight increase in the off-take of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom, Japan has increased her imports of cotton from India from Rs. 11 crores in 1935 to over Rs. 16 crores in 1936, whereas the exported piecegoods during these two years of value of Rs. 3 3/4 crores and Rs. 6 crores. It may also be mentioned that this anxiety on the part of Lancashire regarding purchase of Indian cotton has been of recent origin and only after the development of the Indian cotton textile industry.

But the most important fact, which is to be borne in mind in connection with the trade relations between India and the United Kingdom is of "invisible imports" from the U. K. into India. India has to make an annual payment of about Rs. 78 crores to Great Britain in lieu of these imports and it is in the interests of the U. K. itself not only to increase her own purchase of Indian goods but also to enable India to have better reciprocal trade relations with other countries in order that she may have a total favourable trade balance at least to the extent of her annual liabilities. Moreover, the fact that Indian exports consist mainly of raw materials whereas U. K.'s exports consist entirely of manufactured commodities should not be lost sight of in assessing the gains and losses of the two sides. The Indian commercial interests would not object to a policy of economic reciprocity but, for any such policy to be really useful, it is necessary to take a comprehensive view of the whole of India's foreign trade and commitments.—United Press.

Organizing India's Agricultural Producers

Plans For Marketing Surveys, Rural Reconstruction And Improved Communications

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

"Until he realizes that as a seller of produce, he must study the art of sale either as an individual or through combination with other producers, it is inevitable that he should come off second best in his contest with the highly specialized knowledge and the vastly superior resources of those who purchase his produce."

With these words, the Royal Commission on Agriculture drew attention to the handicaps under which the Indian cultivator labours. While most of these handicaps are such as require for their removal action by the Provincial Governments, there are a few on which action can suitably be taken at the Centre.

MARKETING SURVEYS.

One of the measures of most far-reaching importance taken is the initiation, under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, of marketing surveys throughout India. Although they had accepted in general the recommendations of the Royal Commission regarding marketing surveys and the appointment of expert marketing officers, and had in several instances taken such action in that direction as their finances permitted, local Governments were in general deterred by financial stringency from making substantial progress. The Government of India in view of the importance of improved agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, felt that a stage had been reached where action might usefully be taken to study in detail the all-India aspects of the problem and that substantial expenditure would be justifiable even at a time of financial stringency —if the position of Indian agriculture produce in world markets could be strengthened and greater advantage taken of the huge internal market for such produce. The Government of India accordingly made a grant to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research of Rs. 10 lakhs for expenditure in the Provinces, in addition to providing the Central Marketing staff. Most Provinces have supplemented the minimum staff of 3 Assistant Marketing Officers, paid from the Council's grant, and each has provided a Provincial Marketing Officer to control the local staff. The first batch of marketing surveys are now being completed, and the next stage, namely development, will soon be started. In addition, there will be work on the evolution of grade standards.

FRUIT PRESERVATION.

As suggested by the Royal Commission investigations are being made in regard to the question of fruit preservation and transport specially for overseas market. A fruit storage scheme is being worked at Poona to obtain technical data regarding the optimum conditions of temperature and humidity for the commercial storage of Indian mangoes and oranges. Meanwhile a refrigerated transport service has been arranged for the carriage of provisions and stores from cold storage depots in Calcutta to serve stations up to Delhi. Again, facilities have been provided for the carriage of milk and frozen foods. Mention may also be made in this connection of the chain of cold storage stations which it is proposed to build in Northern India by way of developing cold storage marketing facilities.

Outside India, a scheme for the appointment of 6 Indian Trade Commissioners, one each at Hamburg, Milan, New York, Alexandria, Durban and Mombasa, has been approved with the sanction of the Secretary of State and in pursuance of the scheme, the offices of the Trade Commissioners at Hamburg and Milan were opened in 1931 and 1935 respectively. The post of Indian Trade Commssioner at Mombasa will also be filled in the near future by the appointment of a non-official on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission. Besides the above scheme, an Indian Trade Commissioner to Japan has also been appointed and it is expected that his office will be opened in Osaka in April 1937.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Royal Commission recommended the standardization of weights and measures, but they were not probably aware at the time that progress in that direction was more substantial than they thought. Some of the local Governments had already enacted legislation for the standardization of weights and measures, while most of the other local Governments had taken executive action for the standardization of weights based on the Railway system. In these circumstances, therefore, no further action was called for on this part of the recommendation.

The Commission also urged the necessity of a periodical revision of railway freight rates with a view to the adjustments of their incidence as between various kinds of produce according to their ability to bear, and the removal of certain anomalies. This recommendation is borne in mind by Railway Administrations who are constantly examining their freight rates and adjusting them from time to time to meet special cases as they arise.

Quarter parcel rates were introduced for the return of empty milk cans and fruit cases by passenger train and a special reduced rate for the carriage back to rural areas of cows and she-buffaloes which have gone dry in Calcutta has recently been introduced.

COMMUNICATION

Referring to the difficulties of communication, the Commission drew attention to the water hyacinth pest, which impedes movement in the waterways of rural areas, notably in Bengal. Being essentially a provincial matter this is being effectively tackled in Orissa and Bengal by organized local action, suitably backed as in Bengal, by legislative enactment, but at the same time at the centre the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, too, has financed a research scheme by Professor Parija of Cuttack, which cleared up the question of reproduction of the water hyacinth.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

To promote combination amongst the producers, the Commission suggested larger contributions from Government funds to the expenses of the co-operative movement in backward tracts such as some of the Minor Administrations. As a result, sanction was given to certain additional staff in the Frontier Province which was then a minor Administration, and in Delhi, and grants were made for the promotion of the co-operative movement in Ajmer-Merwara. Further, out of Rs. 1 crore set aside in the Central budget for 1935-36 for rural development, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was earmarked for co-operative training and education. In fact this grant of Rs. 1 crore for rural reconstruction is largely the outcome of the emphasis which the Commission laid upon the importance of the village in Indian economy.

The Commission at the same time, it may be remembered, drew attention to the necessity of a closer interchange of opinion and experience in educational matters throughout India, and this the Central Government has sought to achieve by the establishment of a Central Advisory Board of Education.

END OF INDIA ACT IN TWO YEARS!

(Continued from page 1)

fusal to form ministries. With the resources at hand then, the Congress would find it difficult to convince the electorate to send them in a majority once again, while there was every probability of the anti-Congress forces getting a majority in these Houses, as they would tell the Electorate that the Congress had let them down and had achieved nothing. While there was the danger of this happening, by not accepting offices, there was absolutely no possibility of its happening in case Congressmen accepted offices.

IN OFFICE.

By accepting offices, the Congress would raise vital issues which would force the hands of the Governor. The Congress majorities would not attempt legislation for minor amenities for the people. The Congress had entered the Legislature only to prove that the Constitution was a sham. They had not promised anything in the way of amenities. Hence they would battle on very important issues which would bring the majorities in the Legislature and the Governors of the Provinces into conflict. The Legislatures would pass by a majority Bills or resolutions which would affect the very foundation of the Constitution. The Governor would have to use his Special Powers and veto such legislation. Then the Congress can go to the country and tell the electorate that they tried to do something good for the country and the people and the Governor had blocked the way by using his special powers. They would have created the necessary atmosphere in the country and the Congress would again be returned in majorities. Hence it would be found that Congressmen will be out of these Legislatures within six or nine months after having exposed the hollowness of the so-called Provincial Autonomy.

METHOD OF ATTACK.

The Congress Ministries would immediately after the inauguration of the Act get into grips with vital issues. For example, it is stated, in Bombay the Congress Ministry will bring forward a Bill giving back all the lands and property which were confiscated during the Civil Disobedience Movement to the people to whom they belonged, if necessary by compensating the present owners. The Legislature passes the Bill. The Ministry would suggest compensating the present owners, if necessary by raising loans. The Governor will veto the Legislation under the Special Powers. Or in the United Provinces or Bihar, the Congress majorities would bring forward and pass Tenancy Bills which would relieve the Kisans and liquidate their debts. The Governors of these Provinces, egged on by the Zamindars, might veto these legislations. On issues like the above when the Governor and the Legislature come to grips, the Congress will have to resign and go to the country and demand the confidence of the electorate. They would have created the necessary atmosphere in the country by then and would easily capture the Legislatures in greater numbers than at present.

NO PLACE FOR WEAKLINGS

In reply to the argument that the Ministers would be demoralised, it is stated that before ministries are formed in the Provinces, the Congress Working Committee will set up a machinery through which the ministries are worked. There will be definite conditions laid down for the conduct of the ministers. There will be rules framed to see that the Ministries or the Governments in the six provinces do not deviate from the policy and programme laid down by the Congress in its Election Manifesto. The head of the machinery who will be controlling the Ministeries will see to it that the Congress programme is carried out without compromising the position of the Indian National Congress and the stand it has taken. The rules and regulations framed will be such that those who are half-hearted or those who might fall victims to temptations will find it difficult to come forward to accept the posts of ministers.

KARACHI LIMIT

Before the ministries are formed, the Congress Working Committee will pass a resolution that the Karachi resolution as regards salaries shall be enforced on the Congress Ministers. No Congress Minister will get more than Rs. 500. There is no question of his taking more and giving the rest to the Congress. It is the money of the people and he shall not take more than Rs. 500. Then the country will have the unique sight of the ministers drawing Rs. 500 (which is more than what the Ministers in Japan get) while their subordinates, the Civil Servants drawing more than Rs. 2,000. This alone would prove that the Civil Servants are not the servants of the people as they claim to be.

NO SALOONS & NO FIRST CLASSES.

Then again the Congress Ministers will not have saloons to travel in as the previous Indian Ministers enjoyed. "They will get either Inter Class or Second Class at the most." So no first class or saloons for them. Their allowances will not be the huge amounts that the Civil Servants are getting now. They will get only what is absolutely necessary, while out of the Headquarters. The Legislature will also pass a resolution lowering the allowances to the members of the Legislatures. At present the Assembly members are getting Rs. 20 and the Council members are getting about 10. It would be a matter of surprise if the Congress members of the Legislatures were to be allowed more than Rs. 5.

NOT AN EASY JOB.

Hence it will be seen, argue those who are for acceptance of office, that it is not an easy job to be a Congress Minister. Anyone who is found to be a bit weak will be "given rest" by the Party and another "strong man" who would carry out the policy and programme of the Congress would be put in his place.

The country has heard the arguments on behalf of both. The question will be finally thrashed out by the Working Committee of the Congress which is meeting at Wardha. Since there are two views diametrically opposed to each other, both the sides will seek the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. There is no doubt that the decision on the question will depend on the advice that is given by Mahatma Gandhi.

Whether the Congress forms ministries or not, it is evident from the views held by both sides that the Congressmen who have entered the Legislatures will be out in the country before a year is over. Possibly all of them will attend the next Session of the Indian National Congress in Gujerat as ordinary Congressmen and not as Congress M.L.A.'s.

"The indications are that at the most the life of the Government of India Act 1935 will be two years and not more," added a Congress stalwart in the course of the discussions.

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No Alternative To Co-operative Movement

Prof. V. G. KALE ON RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVT. FOR RURAL UPLIFT

In the course of his Presidential address at the 19th session of the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation Congress, Bhagalpur, Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., Poona, said:—

In countries which were pioneers of co-operation, the movement was started and fostered not by Governments which were indifferent and even hostile, but by individuals. Co-operative associations inspired and guided by such people very naturally developed moral qualities and business practices which made the Co-operative structure strong, stable and durable.

EVIL OF GOVT. CONTROL.

That Co-operative Movement in India was started and aided by the State, ought not by itself, to be counted as a defect. Large funds have flowed into the movement from outside and have stayed there owing to the public belief that Government stands behind the movement. But the beneficent State deity renders the votaries weak and dependent and they look for their well-being and progress outside themselves. Internal control and discipline tend to become feeble, the sense of responsibility is lost and business like methods of work are not learnt and practised. There is no real life and integrity in the movement and members of Co-operative societies hardly realise that they are master in their own house and have duties and responsibilities as well as rights. The proper utilisation of loans taken by members was not strictly watched, supervision was only nominal and the transactions of societies and members were not adjusted to the ups and downs of the agricultural industry. These defects in profit-making and individualistic organisations are, however, overlooked but they are fatal to Co-operative societies owing to their peculiar objective and structure. Many co-operators who had not learned their responsibilities and had failed to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage, appear to be disillusioned. Governments too are inclined to confess to a sense of disappointment and are perplexed by the situation and appear to be doubtful whether they should go ahead or withdraw from the enterprise or should simply mark time.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

I must definitely state my view here that for the improvement of rural life there is no alternative to co-operation and that the authoritative pronouncements of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India on this subject, are as valid to-day as when they were made. How otherwise will you solve the problems of agricultural improvement, rural reconstruction and village uplift? You cannot desert Co-operative institutions in their difficulties and leave the ignorant and illiterate peasantry to the tender mercies of the moneylender, the petty trader and to the buffets of economic fate. This would be heartless anti-social individualism and it is an unthinkable proposition in the present position of world affairs and in the face of the change that has come over economic, social and political opinion all over the world as regards the functions and duties of the State.

Can Government, on the other hand, assume sole responsibility and control in the regulation of rural economy without the intermediate link of Co-operative organisation? This is an equally unthinkable alternative. Co-operation alone supplies the motive power and the machinery which can be used by the mass of the population for organising and conducting the business on which its life is sustained.

But Governments cannot disown responsibility for the mistakes committed while it has been in control all along. It is wrong to suppose that money spent on the movement is wasted, since its educative value cannot be measured in rupees, annas and pies and its material benefits cannot be denied. More funds and more men are wanted while Governments have been very niggardly in providing both.

The occasion of the separation of Orissa from Bihar should be availed of to take stock of the whole position and to lay down lines of policy for the future. I have no doubt that the question of dividing the assets and liabilities of the combined Provincial Co-operative Bank of Bihar and Orissa between the Central Banks of Bihar and those of the new Province, will be settled in a truly Co-operative spirit.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa are entitled to gratitude for the loan of Rs. 20 lakhs they have given to the Provincial Bank to provide it with long term capital and to strengthen its fluid resource. In some Provinces Central Banks do not depend on the Apex Bank to the extent they do in Bihar and Orissa. Unless the Central Banks in this Province are given adequate facilities and concessions as regards repayment of their loans to the Provincial Bank and the burden of interest they have to carry, they would not be able to carry on, and primary societies would have no chance to tide over the present difficult situation. The Provincial Government ought, therefore, to go further in their far-sighted generosity and give more substantial relief to the Provincial Bank.

The most difficult problem that confronts the movement here, as well as in most other Provinces, is the one relating to the recovery of overdues from primary societies and the necessity to rehabilitate these bodies. The only practical remedy now is to stimulate repayment by means of suitable remission and reduction of interest and to resort to coercive action only where that procedure is inevitable.

RURAL UPLIFT.

The grants made by the Government of India for the finance of Provincial schemes of rural improvement and Co-operative education and training, are a welcome indication of a consciousness belated as it is, of the Central Government's functions and duties towards the amelioration of the condition of the mass of the Indian population. The establishment of Provincial autonomy and of a Federation, is no bar to the pursuit of such a policy.

Those optimists who had hoped that the Reserve Bank of India would be able to make its appropriate contribution to the solution of the problem of the economic depression, have every reason to feel disappointed at the gesture that Bank has made in its report recently submitted to the Government of India. This duty of making the agricultural community worthy of credit must naturally devolve upon Provincial Governments, and the Reserve Bank will wait and watch the results of these overhauling activities.

PLEA FOR RALLY.

As an active co-operator with prolonged practical experience I have come to the conclusion that the only hope for our movement lies in our practical realisation of the first principles of co-operation. Dependence on Government all these years, has weakened our self-reliance and enfeebled our sense of duty to ourselves and to our brothers. Unity, organisation and discipline are lacking and honesty of purpose and efficiency of management are at a low ebb. We have certainly a just grievance against the apathy of Government, but unless we build up our internal strength, the movement is not worthwhile. The spirit of social service is now abroad. Rural reconstruction is the general cry and patriotic thoughts are running in that direction. Can not this desire to ameliorate the condition of the masses be made a rallying point for strengthening the Co-operative Movement and can not all our resources be mobilised to put it on a sound footing?

MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE FOR INTERNEE

Miss Renuka Sen's Appeal Dismissed By High Court

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

That in all cases, after a reasonable investigation within the meaning of the section, there was a statutory undertaking on the part of the Government to grant some sort of allowances to persons interned, said Mr. Justice Cunliffe and Mr. Justice Henderson in course of their judgment dismissing the appeal filed on behalf of Miss Renuka Sen against an order of the Sessions Judge of Dacca convicting her under section 6 (i) of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930 for refusing to report herself to the local police station daily as a protest against the want of action on the part of the local Government to grant her some maintenance allowance to which she was entitled under the provisions of the Act under which she was detained under local Government's orders, whether they happened to be in their own house or in their relative's house or in a camp of detention, was the definite observation made.

NOTHING UNDER SECTION 12

The facts of the case against Miss Renuka Sen were that originally the lady was confined in a camp but afterwards the place of her detention was altered by an order that she should reside with her grandfather who lived at Munshiganj near the district of Dacca. The limits of her confinement were set out in an order which had been produced. She was kept to her grandfather's house and garden and she was permitted to go in to the house of a gentleman called P. C. Roy and go for walks along the local board roads. But up till now the Government had done nothing under section 12

His lordship, however, could not accept the argument that because for some reasons of which his lordship was not in full possession the Government might not have made up their minds under section 12 in a particular case that the detenu concerned was entitled to disregard the penal order made against him or her.—United Press.

Race For Ministership In The Punjab

Sikandar Hayat Khan Faced With Claims And Counter-Claims

LAHORE: February 20.

The "United Press" gathers that Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan who has been called by the Governor to form Ministry is in a veritable dilemma, of choosing five colleagues as the number of aspirants is daily mounting up

Of course three Muslim Ministers will be chosen from the Unionists. Nobody denies Sir Sikandar's claim for Premiership but for two other Muslim Ministers, candidates are too many. Mian Abdul Aziz, Mian Abdul Haye and Mr. K. L. Gauba are mentioned as contestants for the second Muslim Ministership but as Mr. Gauba is not a Unionist, his chances are not considered bright and the choice lies between the first two. The latest gossip favours Mian Abdul Haye.

For the third Muslim Minister a tussle is going on between what is known as the Noon-Tiwana group and the South-west Muslim group led by Sir Mohamed Jamal Khan. The latter contents that Noons and Tiwanas have always been favoured with high position so far and hence they are pressing their claim in the Cabinet. The South-west Muslim group is much stronger than the Noon-Tiwana group who are only four in number in the Unionist Party and informed circles believe that the chances of Sir Mohamed Jamal Khan are fair.

HINDU AND SIKH MINISTERS

Of the other three Ministers two will be from the Hindus and one from the Sikhs. While Rao Bahadur Chhoturam, a prominent Hindu Unionist, is a certainty, there are three others, namely, Messrs. Gokulchand Narang, Mukundlal Puri and Manoharlal, ex-Minister for the other Hindu seat. The first two belong to the Hindu Election Board and the third is Independent. Since the Unionist Chief is understood to be desirous of having colleagues unwedded to any creed, Mr. Manoharlal who is reported to have rallied the support of a number of Independents, is mentioned as a probable choice.

Regarding the Sikh Minister, Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, leader of the Khalsa National Party, with the support of 12 members, is stated to have almost agreed to cooperate with the Unionist Party and is mentioned as a certainty.—United Press.

YET ANOTHER COMMITTEE!

To Examine Sapru Committee Report Recommendations

LUCKNOW, Feb. 20.

The U. P. Government has appointed another committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava, Chief Judge, Oudh Chief Court, to examine the relevant recommendations of the Sapru Committee and advise the Government as to the practical measures of reform that can and should be adopted and work out the cost thereof.

The following are the members of this Committee:—

Rai Bahadur P. C. Mogha, Deputy Legal Remembrancer to the U. P. Government; Dr. N. P. Asthana; Dr. Jaikaran Nath Misra; Dr. K. N. Katju; Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh; Dr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu and Deans of the Faculties of Law of the Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh and Benares Universities. Mr. K. R. Damle, I.C.S., will act as the Secretary of the Committee.

SAPRU'S RECOMMENDATIONS

It will be recalled that the following recommendations relating to Legal profession were made by the Sapru Committee:—

(1) The subject of Legal education at the universities must receive greater attention than it has hitherto done, provision being made for adequate instruction in subjects which have hitherto not received due attention.

(2) A Council of legal education should be created consisting of the representatives of:

(a) teachers of law and civics;
(b) some eminent lawyer whose function must be to promote higher legal education;
(c) some judges.

(3) The course of study for a law degree should not be of less than three years.

(4) There must be liaison established between the faculty of Law and the Bar Council and the work of teaching should be divided between the two.

(5) A larger number of teachers, more adequately paid than they are at present, should be employed for legal education.

(6) Concerted action must be taken by all the Universities in these provinces.

(7) If the lengthening of the course of study should effect the candidates for judicial service adversely in respect of the age qualification, the rules should accordingly be changed.—United Press.

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Iqbal's Message On Ghalib Anniversary

Literary Men Of All Communities Gather To Pay Tribute To Great Urdu Poet

(From A Correspondent)

LAHORE (By Mail).

"My message to those who have gathered together to celebrate Ghalib Day is the message of Ghalib himself inviting his admirers to study his Persian Poetry." The message of Sir Mohamed Iqbal, which began with these words, was read out at the great literary gathering of the Anjuman-i-Urdu Punjab at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Lahore on Monday the 15th February by Mian Bashir Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law, the Secretary of the Anjuman

AFTER ME ....

Pt. Brijmohan Dattatriya Kaifi, who presided over the meeting, began the proceedings by reciting a fresh Persian poem of his on Ghalib, incorporating the well-known line of the great poet himself, "After me shall the fame of my verse spread over the Globe."

Mr. Naseem Rizwani and Dr. Taseer made allusions to the pessimistic trend in the works of the poet, pointing out that the atmosphere of the time contributed to the phenomenon. Professor Hamid Ahmed Khan of the Islamia college and K. S. Hakim Ahmed Shujah of the Punjab Council rebutted the charge by reciting a number of Ghalib's verses, which exemplified the highest ideals of human courage optimism and fortitude. Ghalib was the perfect man who learnt the great lesson of life from its manifold sorrows and tribulations.

Mr. Ghulam Rasul Mehr, Editor of "The Inqilab," read a scholarly treatise comparing and commending on his own recent book "Ghalib" and Mr. Mohammed Ikram, I.C.S.'s new publication "Ghalib Nama." This was followed by two other interesting papers, "Ghalib's Art and Personality" by Mr. Rafiq Khawar and Ghalib and Aesthetics" by Mr. Jaafri, the writers elucidating the subjective and artistic beauty of the poet by apt illustrations.

THE BEST OF GHALIB.

The lighter side of the meeting was provided by a novel device of the organizers. More than half a dozen of the leading poets of Lahore had been requested to select seven of the best lines of Ghalib for recitation. These recitations formed a most interesting feature of the programme.

An illustrated edition of the poet's works was presented to Mr. Faizi, of the Government College, the author of the best poem of the evening. The meeting came to a close after the president had recited an Urdu poem of his on Ghalib.

This literary gathering afforded a unique opportunity to lovers of Urdu language and literature to hear some of the most learned discourses, speeches and poems on the greatest genius of classical Urdu. Members of all communities had crowded in the Y.M.C.A. Hall to enjoy the lively programme which lasted for more than three hours in the evening.

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Silver Jubilee Year 1937

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PROGRESS STATEMENT

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1917.	2,00,000	59,000	3,000	1,10,000	500	Nil	1,87,000
1922.	10,00,000	2,60,000	24,000	3,75,000	15,000	14,000	7,17,000
1927.	10,00,000	3,02,000	1,10,000	9,27,000	1,07,000	68,000	15,27,000
1932.	10,00,000	4,22,000	2,00,000	36,69,000	5,86,000	4,30,000	58,18,000
1936.	50.00,000*	11,61,000	3,50,000	1,77,65,000	31,55,000	28,98,000	2,12,29,000

*Issued & Subscribed is Rs. 30,00,000

The Bank has 46 branches. It has agencies in all places in India where it has no branches. In London The Westminster Bank is its Agent.

The Directors thank all its patrons for the generous co-operation the Bank has been receiving in the past at their hands, and they look forward to their continued active support in future for extending still further its sphere of useful service.

THE TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI, *Chairman.* HEAD OFFICE: ALLEPPEY K. C. EAPEN, *Managing Director.*

"ELDERS" ATTACK ON GOVT. RAILWAY POLICY

Unanimous Condemnation Of Wedgwood Committee Personnel

NEW DELHI. Feb. 20.

The Council of State held a general discussion on the Railway Budget to-day.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, opening the debate, insisted on the need for a genuine measure of reform whereby the level of earnings would be raised, and the scale of working costs be reduced—in other words, greater efficiency and less waste. But he said that there was not much evidence of any such measures being in contemplation

CHEAPER FREIGHT FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

After criticising the non-inclusion of Indians in the Wedgwood Committee, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu dealt with the proposal to modify the Separation Contention by wiping out repayments to the depreciation fund as well as arrears of contribution to General Revenues. Whatever might be said about wiping out repayment to the depreciation fund, the cancellation in toto of the arrears of contributions to the General Revenues seemed indefensible. One was inclined to suspect that this proposal, just on the eve of setting up the Federal Railway authority, was intended to relieve that body of all responsibility in future to account to the Federal Government for the way in which the finances of the Indian Railways were managed.

RAIL ROAD COMPETITION.

As regards Rail-Road competition, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu said that the case of the Railways could not command much sympathy unless and until they made the transport system and freights and fares more elastic and better suited to the changing economic needs of the people. He pleaded specially for cheapening of the freight rates on agricultural produce and the requirements of agriculturists.

WHY A SOUTH AFRICAN?

Lala Ramsarandas entered an emphatic protest against the inclusion of Mr. Cheadle, the representative of the South African Railways in the Wedgwood Committee. The South African Railways were much smaller and inefficient than the Indian system and Government's action injured Indian feelings considerably. He asked whether South Africa, which persecuted Indians, would ever consent to an Indian on a similar committee of enquiry into the working of the South African Railways.

DEPRECIATION FUND.

The Rt Hon. Mr. Parker dealt in detail with what he described as the inaccuracies resulting from the present method of calculating depreciation, and proceeded to urge revision of the Separation Convention. He did not think it sufficient to deal with the debt due to the depreciation fund and the arrears of contributions to General Revenues by themselves without reviewing completely the terms of that convention, and he hoped that Government would indicate their intention on that main issue.

Mr Parker went on to observe that he did not believe that the Railways could be expected to earn more than a comparatively low return on the capital employed, more especially now that the time had come when they must lose the advantages of a monopolistic state and give way to more up-to-date or suitable methods of transport.

WHY FOREIGN EXPERTS?

Dr. K. S. Roy declared that the appointment of the Wedgwood Committee was wrong. Instead of depending on foreign experts, who in the nature of things would look at problems from the point of view of foreign interests, the Government would have done well to select a few experts from India to travel abroad to study conditions and incorporate in Indian systems the results of their study.

AUTONOMY V. AUTOCRACY.

Mr. N. N. Sinha expressed himself strongly against the Railways liabilities to Depreciation Fund and to general revenues being wiped off. So long as the liabilities stood the legislature would have the chance of having a say in Railway matters affecting finance but if Railways were freed from obligation, the Statutory Railway Board would become independent of the legislature. Instead of becoming autonomous, it would become autocratic. He regarded air conditioning as an uncalled for luxury.

WHY EXCLUDE INDIANS?

Mr. P. N. Sapru emphasised the necessity of the Railways beginning as early as possible to pay their contribution to General Revenues for, according to Sir Otto Niemeyer, on this depended the hope of the provinces getting their share of income-tax. He was not disposed to quarrel with the proposal to write off liabilities to the Depreciation Fund and unpaid contribution to general revenues. 62 crores, he said, could not be repaid in any foreseeable future. He emphatically protested against the exclusion of Indians from the Wedgwood Committee and asked if this was a continuation of the policy followed in the appointment of the Simon Commission. The Railways, he declared, were a great national undertaking and State-owned railways paid greater attention to Indian interests and requirements than companies whose directorate was 6,000 miles away from India. He therefore, asked why there was a going back, as exemplified in the case of the Bengal, North-Western Railway from the policy of 1924 regarding the purchase of company-managed railways. If funds were not available to purchase the B.N.W. Railway, loans could have been floated now, when money was easily available. Were there any particular interests which had to be respected as far as the B.N.W. Railway was concerned. He wanted to know what was Government's policy now regarding State versus Company's management.

STRIKE UNDULY PROLONGED.

Referring to the recent B. N. R. strike, Mr. P. N. Sapru complained that the strike had been unduly prolonged and little effort was made to terminate it by the application of the Trades Disputes Act, with the result that industry, particularly in Northern India suffered considerably owing to a coal-shortage.

ROAD-RAIL PROBLEM.

Dr. Kalikar, dealing with the Road-Rail problem, said that in a vast country like India there was full scope for all means of transport.

Referring to the Wedgwood Committee, he inferred that its personnel was decided by Whitehall, who completely disregarded the claims of Indian experts. The Railway Freight Policy was ruinous to internal trade, as more attractive terms were offered for exports and imports. He criticised the Railways for indulging in wasteful experiments as regards air-conditioning for upper class coaches while third class passengers were neglected entirely.

Finally Dr. Kalikar asked why an Indian was not appointed to succeed Sir Raghavendra Rau

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru said that trade depression which started in 1929 was not only the cause for the deplorable state of Railway Finance and indeed there were several factors in the internal working of the Railways which had reduced Railway Finance to its present perilous situation. He briefly traced the history of the rapid expansion soon after the war and pointed out that during the period 1920 to 1930 the capital at charge had increased by about Rs. 216 crores.

BURMA'S BURDEN

Continuing Pandit Kunzru referred to the proposal to hand over Rs. 1-2/3 crores to Burma at the time of separation as its share in the Depreciation Fund. He, on the other hand, asserted that India owed nothing to Burma and this burden was being unnecessarily saddled on India and it was entirely inequitable.

Pandit Kunzru argued that if separation had taken place in 1929/30 before depression, Burma would not find herself in such a fortunate position, as she found herself to-day. He asked Government to explain if India was being compelled to make this contribution by the decision of the Secretary of State.

WHO WILL PAY IT BACK?

Mr. Hosain Imam strongly objected to the proposal to pay Rs 1-2/3 crores to Burma and declared that the amount would really be paid from an imaginary non-existant fund. The Burma Railways had to run at a loss of Rs. 430 lakhs during the past seven years and he asked who was going to pay it back. He also objected to the writing off of arrears of contributions to general revenues and loans from the Depreciation Fund.

NIXON'S REPLY

Mr. Nixon, replying to the criticism of the proposal to pay Rs. 1-2/3 crores to Burma pointed out that Burma Railways cost Rs. 35 crores and the present proposal meant that the Government of India were selling it at Rs. 35 minus 1-2/3 crores or practically at cost price. There were one or two other lines in India, which they would like to get rid of on the same basis.

ZAFRULLAH'S REPLY

Sir Mahomed Zafrullah spoke for more than an hour dealing with the points of criticism raised by the Opposition

Referring to the non-inclusion of an Indian in the Wedgwood Committee and the inclusion of a South African he affirmed that the criticism was based on a wrong assumption. He declared that there was no room for suspecting any design in the selection of personnel of the Committee, whose task admitted neither political or racial considerations. The members of the Committee had no political associations or views to justify any such suggestion. Indian experience and advice was already available to the Government, who now only wanted the opinion of an impartial outsider on the parlous state of railway finances.

SMACKS OF POLITICAL BIAS

The reason why a South African was included in the Committee was that conditions in that colony were to a great extent similar to those in India and it would have simply smacked of political bias if they refused to take the advice of a South African on the ground that Indians in that country were not fairly treated.

Continuing Sir Zafrullah referred to the airconditioning scheme and assured the House that there was no intention of pampering to higher class travellers. The Government decision not to acquire the M.S.M., B.N.W. and Kumaon Railways at the expiration of their respective contracts was arrived at purely on inerits, mostly, though not entirely financial, of the individual railway concerned.

Referring to the Road-Rail competition the speaker stated that all that the Government desired to ensure was that there was no unfair, uneconomic or wasteful competition between different means of transport and public should be given a fair measure of safety.—A.P.

Congress Party In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, February 20.

The Congress members in the Council of State has formed a party and elected Mr. Ramdas Pantulu as Leader and Mr. B. N. Biyani, Secretary.

The Party has been allotted a separate bloc.—A.P.

IDD PRECAUTIONS IN SIND

Hyderabad Magistrate's Order To Prevent Disorder

KARACHI, February 21.

By an order to prevent disturbance of public peace during Idd festival in villages in Hyderabad District, the District Magistrate has prohibited carrying of arms or other lethal weapons, delivery of harangues, collection of stones or other missiles and exhibition and demonstration of pictures, symbols, which may influence religious animosity between different classes of people during the period from the 20th to 26th instant.—A.P.

SEQUEL TO NATESA MUDALIAR'S DEATH

Bye-Election Prospects In Madras

MADRAS: Feb. 19.

Regarding the situation created by the sudden death of Dewan Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar yesterday after the polling had commenced, Mr. G. T. Boag, I.C.S., Election Commissioner, in the course of a Press statement says:—"One thing I want to make clear is that the death of Dewan Bahadur Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar does not necessarily necessitate any fresh election. The rule says, 'that if a candidate dies between the day appointed for the scrutiny of nominations and the commencement of poll, the election shall be set aside.' But in this case he died after the poll had started. So there is no necessity for fresh election.

"But, if, however, a majority of voters had voted for Dr. Natesa Mudaliar and elected him, then there will be bye-election."—United Press.

SEQUEL TO ASSAULT ON INTERNEE

A Dozen Chittagong Youths Arrested On Suspicion

CHITTAGONG: February 19.

About a dozen young men have so far been arrested in connection with the murderous assault which took place in village Sripur on February 11 on Paresh Chandra Gupta who had been directed to remain interned in his village home under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. The arrested persons belong to the neighbouring villages and most of them are internees themselves like Paresh Gupta. Those arrested in this connection include Bimalendu Sen, Amulya Acharjee, Haripada Biswas, Bimal Biswas, Abinash Dutt, Himangabhu Choudhury, Tejendra Lal Dutt, Nawab Miah, Razzan and Harendra Choudhury.

The local police, as the result of investigations, are reported to have attributed political motives to this outrage.

More arrests are apprehended.—United Press.

THOU SHALT NOT TOUCH

Cochin Government Makes Nambudri An Untouchable

PALGHAT. (By Mail.)

An order has been issued by the Government of Cochin, Revenue Department, on Mr. Karur Diwakaran Nambudripad forbidding him to enter temples, Brahmin houses, etc., and to touch tanks, wells, etc. The order does not state any reason except that the Government have received a petition from Karur Narayana Nambudripad, which the Government have forwarded to the Dewaswam Commissioner for early enquiry and report, while issuing this interim order

Mr. Diwakaran Nambudripad is residing in Palghat. He had once been to jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.—United Press.

PARAMANAND'S FALLACIES

Find Expression In New Hindu Sabha Organ

NEW DELHI February 20.

The "Hindu Outlook", the official organ of the Hindu Maha Sabha, has come out with its first issue to-day. The issue contains an article from Bhai Parmanand captioned "Some Fundamental Fallacies in Our Political Philosophy."

The weekly has got the blessing of prominent "Nationalist" Party members of the Assembly.—United Press.

FATAL SEQUEL TO ELECTION FIGHT

VIZAGAPATAM, February 20.

B. Ramachandra Rao, chauffeur of the zamindar of Chemudu (a People's Party candidate for election to the Madras Assembly from the Northern Landholders' Constituency) died last night following, it is alleged, a blow on his abdomen in a fight between rival candidates in the election.

Ramachandra Rao's body has been sent for post-mortem examination.—United Press.

Basant Celebrations At Dayalbagh

(From A Correspondent).

DAYALBAGH (Agra): By Mail.

The 'Basant' is the great festival of the year for members of the Dayalbagh Satsang; and like previous years, it was celebrated this year also with great enthusiasm and in a befitting manner. The Basant day has blessed associations. It was on that day in the year 1861 that the Founder of our society threw open the portals of the Satsang to all earnest seekers—irrespective of distinctions of caste, creed and colour. Again, it was on the Basant day in 1915 that the foundation of the Dayalbagh Colony was laid by His Holiness Sahabji Maharaj Sir Anand Sarup.

The festivities started on December 14 in the afternoon when the annual sports of the educational institutions took place.

No account of the sports would be complete without mentioning the smart march-past of our bright and healthy students, which reflected the discipline, the training and the care which they receive here.

Other items in the crowded programme of festive merry-making were concerts and poetical compositions recited by brothers belonging to different provinces—U. P., Madras, the Punjab and others.

Cawnpore Procession Ban Extended

CAWNPORE February 20.

The District Magistrate has extended the Order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. prohibiting processions in the city and the Juhi Notified Area, for a period of one month.

This order does not apply to "bona fide" marriage processions.—A.P.

Released Prisoners' Aid Association, Bijapur

The Hony Secretary writes:

The Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Bijapur, was started in the year 1915 and is the first of its kind in Bombay Presidency. It is established on a philanthropic basis for the prevention of crime.

The Society has till now treated nearly 440 cases.

During the year ending 31st December, 1936, the total expenditure was Rs. 267/4. The balance on hand is Rs. 426/5.

The outstanding feature of this year is that the After Care Association was founded in September last and it was amalgamated with the R. P. Aid Society, Bijapur.

FRANCIS YOUNG HUSBAND ARRIVING IN INDIA

To Preside Over Parliament Of Religions At Calcutta Session

CALCUTTA, February 20.

It is understood that Sir Francis Younghusband, Chairman of the British Ethical Union and the British Society for the study of Religions, who is also the British National Chairman of the World Congress of Faiths which will hold its session at Oxford in July next, will preside over one day's proceedings of the world Parliament of Religions to be held in Calcutta from March 1, next under the auspices of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary.

Sir Francis will land at Bombay on February 24 and reach Calcutta before the sitting of the Parliament.—United Press.

BURMA SENATE ELECTION RESULTS

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

Eighteen persons were elected to the Senate by members of the House of Representatives including four Indians, two of whom namely, Khan Bahadur Ibrahim and Mr. M. M. Rafi, were defeated in the recent elections to the House of Representatives.

The two other Indians are Mr. Abdul Rahim and Mr. Lal Mahomed Khan.

The remaining 14 elected Senators include two Burmese ex-Ministers defeated in the recent elections to the House of Representatives and two European businessmen.

Eighteen more persons will be nominated to the senate by the Governor.—A. P.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	84 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 9 0
Bank of London and S. America	6 8 6
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 0 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	26 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 10 0
Cellulose Acetate (Silk) Ord.	0 16 6
Cross & Blackwell New Ord.	0 7 6
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	3 1 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stk	48 0 0
Genl. and Coml Invest. Trust Defd. St.	100 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	1 4 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 9 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 6 6
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	6 5 0
C and E. Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 11 9
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	2 11 0
Salt Saltaires Deferred Ord.	0 11 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	96 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord	0 11 6

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1936 to 11th Feb. 1937		1,559,081
Same time previous season		1,116,458
Exports from 1st Sept. 1936 to 11th Feb. 1937—	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	30,240	32,076
Continent	159,225	162,003
China	6,100	8,700
Japan	712,114	469,016
Coast Ports	10,060	12,878
U. S. A.	3,735	724
Total	921,474	685,397
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1936 to 11th Feb. 1937		112,637
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept. 1936 to 11th Feb. 1937		303,154
Same period last year		356,116
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th Feb. 1937		972,551
Same time previous season		544,724

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1936 to 4th Feb. 1937	1,380,685
Same time previous year	981,617
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1936 to 28th Jan. 1937	668,286
Same period last season	619,084

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1936-37	193536
Receipts to date 19-2-37	5722000	6200000
Receipts Yesterday 19-2-37	17000	9000
Exports to date 19-2-37	3894000	4449000
Stock at Ports 19-2-37	2280000	2465000
Stock at Interior Towns 19-2-37	1924000	2124000
Stock at Liverpool 19-2-37	920000	716000
Visible Supply 19-2-37	5768000	6244000
Quantity in sight 19-2-37	10920000	10618000
Quantity out of sight 19-2-37	8404000	7480000

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Feb. 20.

B I S N ss Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt. C A W H Hole arrived from Durban via L'Marques, Baira, Mozambique, Zanzibar and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt. S S Shightham arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison ss Nizam of 3333 reg tons Capt. M J McLean arrived from Akyab via Marmagoa with cargo of rise.

DEPARTURES

O I Oil ss British Trader of 2314 reg tons Capt. H I McMichael sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

N Y K ss Calcutta Maru of 3214 reg tons Capt. K Toriuni sailed for Basra via Cutch, Kundla Bedi Bunder, Karachi and Bushire with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P & O ss Viceroy of India of 19027 reg tons Capt. E A J W Carter sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

Scindia ss Jalabala of 2211 reg tons Capt. H M Mullan sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

Killick ss City of Adelaide of 4178 reg tons Capt. J Robert sailed for Dunkerk and Antwarp via Karachi with local cargo.

Killick ss City of Benares of 6720 reg tons Capt. A Lee sailed for Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia ss Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons Capt. R J Evans sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin with local cargo.

T M ss Jehangir of 2157 reg tons Capt. P M Mirrless sailed for Mauritius via Karachi with passengers and local cargo.

Burmah Shell ss Badarpur 4949 reg tons Capt. J Nelson sailed for Rangoon with local cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers entered for Loading on 20-2-37.

S S Mantai Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Penang.

S S Shunko Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Karachi.

S S Cranfield (M M) for Mauritius via Colombo, Chittagong, Rangoon and Coast Ports.

S S Takliwa (M M) for Aden and African Ports.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 20.

2 City of Benares 6720 Karachi 21-2 Killick
3 Calcutta Maru 3214 Cutch Kundla 20-2 N Y K
5 Castalia 4171 U Kingdom 27-2 Grahams Tdg.
6 Mayebashi Maru 4321 Karachi 23-2 N Y K
7 Weissenfels 4852 Antwarp 25-2 Lionel E
8 C/O Adelaide 4178 Karachi 21-2 K Nixon
14 Liverpool Maru 4271 Japan N I O S K

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nizam 3334 Calcutta N F T M
2 Jalapadma 2326 Rangoon 20-2 Scindia S N
8 Colconda 3203 Calcutta N F M M
9 Begum 3656 N F 20-2 T M

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Jehangir 2157 Marutius 20-2 T M
C/R Jalabala 2211 Rangoon 20-2 Scindia
G Oostcappelle 348 M Coast 21-2 Merchant

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Comorin 25-2 P & O
Burdwan 3-3-37 M M
Strathmore 4-3-37 P & O
Kaisar-i-Hind 11-3-37 P & O
Warfield 18-2-37 M M

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macindoe 23-2-37 Finlay
City of Canterbury 27-2-37 Killick
C/O Kobe 28-2-37 J Finlay
Elysia 8-3 Graham Trading

FROM GERMANY

Leibenfels 26-2-37 Lionel E

FROM NEW YORK

City of Eastbourne 24-2-37 F F

FROM GENOA

Conte Verde 24-2-37 L Triestino

FROM TRIESTE

Hilda 20-2 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ginyo Maru 1-3-37 N Y K
Shunko Maru 23-2-37 O S K
Hague Maru 27-2-37 O S K
Koshim Maru 11-3 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 18-3 N Y K
Kofuku Maru 20-3 N Y K
Buyo Maru 22-3 OS K
Borneo Maru 26-3 O S K

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 27-2 P and O.

FROM JAVA

Silverpine 27-2-37 Vol Bros

FROM CALCUTTA

Gurna 25-2-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Crenfild 23-2 M M

FROM BASRA

Barala 25-2-37 M M
Watenfels 23-2 M M
Varela 27-2 M M

FROM KARACHI

Fraunfels 27-2-37 L Edward
Mayebashi Maru 26-2-37 N Y K

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Chitral 13-3-37 P and O
Kaisar-I-Hind 20-3-37 P and O
Mooltan 27-2 P & O
Naldera 20-3 P & O
Strathmore 6-3-37 P & O

FOR GERMANY

Weissenfels 25-2 L Edward
Watchfels 3-3-37 L Edward
Rotenfels 1-3-37 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

Silverpine 3-3-37 V Bros
Castalia 27-2-37 Grahams
City of Benares 8-3-37 Killick
Britania 11-3 G Trading
Conte Verde 25-3 L Triestino

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 2-3 L Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Hayes 22-3-37 F F Campbell
Pres Wilson 21-3-37 F F Campbell
City of Eastbourne 26-2-37 F F
Reliance 27-2 V Brothers
Silver Pine 3-3 V Brothers

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Calcutta Maru 28-2-37 N Y K
Mantai Maru 28-2-37 O S K
Liverpool Maru 28-2-37 O S K
Conte Verde 24-2 L Triestino
Reliance 27-2-37 V Bros
Victoria 16-3-37 L Triestino
Shunko Maru 9-3 O S K
Genyo Maru 22-3 N Y K
Hague Maru 14-3 O S K

FOR BASRA

Baroda 24-2 M M
Varsova 25-2-37 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 25-2 P & O

FOR KARACHI

Mayebashi Maru 23-2-37 N Y K
Weissenfels 23-2-37 Lionel E

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 31-3-37 M M
Takliwa 3-3-37 M M
Kanya 17-3-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jehangir 18-2-37
S S Dayavati 18-2-37
S S Cambay Star 19-2-37
S S Calcutta Maru 18-2-37
S S Tijuca 18-2-37
S S Ranchi (Boats) 19-2-37
S S S Vita 19-2-37
S S Bhadravati 19-2-37

Exports

Bombay, Feb. 20.

S S Aludra for Melbourne 308 bags myrabollams J Moolchand; 153 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 370 bags myrabollams K Trimji.

For Sydney: 1358 bags castor-seed Ralli Bros; 576 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 186 bags myrabollams K Tricomji.

C/O Adelaide for Dunkerk: 100 bales cotton K Dewchand; 1185 bales linseed The Cotton Agents.

For Gdynia: 55 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp: 24 bales cotton rag. N A Gira; 110 bales cotton H Nensy.

S S Castalia for Marseilles: 155 pks. gum E Mavji; 200 boras henna leaves Bhawanidas; 1736 turmuric and gr. kernels S M Rajgor.

For Irlam 1250 tons manganese ore J F

For Liverpool: 750 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 5600 bales gr. oil cake Motilal; 4074 bales gr. oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Manchester; 50 bales cotton waste Chimanlal; 200 bales cotton B Cursandas.

For Glasgow: 46 bds. teak wood McKenzies; 700 bales gr. oil cake M S K

S S Mantai Maru for Osaka: 50 bales sandalwood R Purshotamdas.

For Hongkong: 20 bds. sandalwood R Purshotam.

Liverpool Maru for Osaka: 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 225 bales cotton Japan Cotton Tr.; 300 bales cotton A Khimji; 100 bales cotton V Ladha; 500 bales cotton Kotak;

For Kobe 200 bales cotton B Gangadhar; 700 bales cotton A Khimji; 600 bales cotton V Ladha; 200 bales cotton Kotak; 200 bales cotton B Harekchand.

For Nagoya: 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Tr.

S S Mayebashi Maru for Yokohama: 1000 bags old iron scrap C Manilal.

For Kobe: 200 bales cotton B Gangadhar

For Yokkaichi: 50 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Nagasaki: 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha

S S Shaiko Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton L Rawji; 100 bales cotton The Cotton Agents.

Imports

Bombay, Feb. 20.

S S Farmosa Agents L Ed. Ltd. from Melwol, Norkopping, Goburg: 1616 bales paper; 43 cases stoves; 6237 bds. box boads; 527 bds. centy boards; 34 cases paper lables; 297 bds card board; 1358 cases nails, 186 cases steel hinges and parts; 180 bags chlorate of potash; 38 bags batteries; 25 bags sulphate of aluminia; 90 brs. s. bars; 20 cases hard ware; 70 cases refrigerators.

From Danzig and Gdynia: 3043 bds. m.s. hoops; 256 bags glue.

From Helsingfors: 156 pkg. box boards; 1030 cases nails; 112 bales paper 250 bags wood pulp; 24 bales boards; 118 cases lamps and stoves.

From Oslo: 688 bales paper; 100 bags nitrate of sola; 775 cases nails; 80 drs. cal. carbonate.

From Hamburg: 38 cases pencils; 41 cases hardware; 81 cases machinery; 53 bags boards; 124 cases padlocks; 48 cases tinware; 2500 bags starch; 212 bags paper; 25 cases h. lamps; 43 bags washers; 197 bales brass rods; 53 bags earth colour; 20 cases metal buttons; 57 cases wire nails.

From Antwerp: 1200 ps. sleepers; 70 bales paper; 220 keg. iron red lead; 24 cases iron flanges; 28 brs. glue; 20 bags wagon parts; 2741 ps. marble rufiss; 103 cases iron screws; 160 rolls strawboards; 500 bags sulphate of alumina; 199 bags iron bolts and nuts.

From Roterdam: 10 ds. sodim perio rate; 40 bags dextrine; 25 cases brandy; 19 bales ply wood; 100 cks oxalic acid; 22 cases chase; 24 cases art s yarn; 34 cases cotton yarn.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 20.

	Cwts.
Wheat	646
Linseed	453
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	466
Gingellyseed	510
Groundnuts	10,344
Rice	82,318
Myrabollams	4,743
Cottonseed	11,353
Gram	1,360
Joowar	324
Barley	681
Bajree	1,171
Indian Sugar	8,624 Tons.
Coal	209

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 20th day of February 1937.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

	Apr-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 220/8
12-30	Rs. 220/8
2-30	Rs. 220/8
3-0	Rs. 220/12
	Apr-May.
Highest	Rs. 220/12
Lowest	Rs. 219/12
Settlement Rate	Rs 220

The Bazar will remain closed to-day from 3 to 5 p.m. on account of death of a member and the bazar will remain entirely closed on Monday 22-2-37 on account of Bakri-Id-Holiday.

Cotton Prices Show Small Changes

MARCH LIQUIDATION PRIOR TO NOTICE DAY

Narrow Trading Markets

Bombay, Feb 20

In the absence of any fresh development the New York cotton futures market was quiet on Friday.

The market opened steady with trading largely consisting of March liquidation prior to the notice day on Tuesday and exchanging to later months. Trade and spot houses were the best buyers of March but selling was more active owing to expectations of tenders. Otherwise interest was limited with operators awaiting loan sales developments. Finally hedge selling appeared with market closing steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened unchanged with May 12.40. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 5 points, the highest being 12.43 and the lowest 12.38 reached about the close. The market closed at a decline of 3 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 12.96c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one to four points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 12.79c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool ctoton futures market opened at a decline of one point with May 6.94. There was light Bombay selling which met with scattered buying on prospects of revival of Japanese imports following a proposal to stabilise Yen exchange. Later on the market was dull. Trade calling met with hedge selling and the session closed one point up to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices were one point down at 7.22d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels futures advanced 9 to 11 points with Spot cotton 6 points higher at 9.97d. Uppers futures were 2 to 3 points up with Spot cotton unchanged at 8.04d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly firm with improved buying. Sakels futures advanced 13 to 16 points while Ashmouni futures, gained 2 to 13 points.

JAPANESE TAKINGS

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The Japanese mill takings during January of Indian cotton were 206,513 bales whilst the stocks of Indian at end of January were 267,955 bales. The latest report from New Delhi states negotiations for the Indo-Japanese trade agreement were restarted yesterday. Should this agreement be satisfactorily concluded in the near future, as seems likely, it is felt that investors, attracted by its extreme cheapness will come out to take up Indian cotton and this should restore confidence in stockholders. The Indian Government cotton forecast estimates acreage 25,050,000 and yield 5,959,000 bales of 400 lbs nett which is an increase of 3 per cent compared with last year's estimate at this time. The report was in line with general expectations and had little effect on the market.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.43 plus 03 (12-18 p.m.)

New York May lowest 12.38 —02 (2-49 p.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.95 plus 01

Liverpool May lowest 6.94 —01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following table information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Quiet and very steady market easily absorbing hedge and Bombay selling. Bullish.

Liverpool: Market is without any special feature. Daily sales of hedges are readily absorbed. There is no pressure to sell owing to the good demand on the spot.

New York: Foreign and domestic liquidation nears. Trade and Co-operatives bought. Spot houses sold distants. Some Continental buying distants.

New York: March liquidation well absorbed. Not many notices expected on February 23rd.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

March	12.55
May	12.42
July	12.26
October	11.83
December	11.78
January	11.79
Middling Spot	12.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

March	12.46
May	12.36
July	12.24
Middling Spot	12.82
11-00 a.m. Ranges.	
March	—
May	Closed
July	—
Noon Call.	
March	—
May	Closed
July	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.

December	—
January	—
February	6.97
March	6.97
April	6.97
May	6.97
June	6.94
July	6.92
August	6.76
September	6.65
October	6.57
November	6.52
December	6.52
Middling Spot	7.25
10-12 a.m. Quotations.	
January	—
March	6.96
May	6.96

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.
F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.

February	9.64
March	9.64
May	9.88
July	9.88
September	9.88
F.G.F. Spot	10.07

INDIAN COTTON.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.59
Fine (Good Staple)	5.74
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.89
OOMRA.	
Fine (No 1 Staple)	5.61
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.76
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.91
BENGAL.	
Good	—
Fully Good	4.69
Fine	4.8

BUSINESS HOLIDAY.

All City markets will remain closed on Monday being "Bakrid."

The New York cotton market will remain closed on Monday being Washington day.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb 19

May 2.58 —02
July 2.60 —
September 2.60 —
November 2.59 —02

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb 19

May 135 7/8c.
July 118 3/4c.
September 114 1/2c.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb 19

(Per 100 lbs.)—
March 102d.
May 104d.
July 105d.

LONDON SEEDS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F.
£11.12.6 February/March sellers
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F.
£13.15.0 February/March sellers
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F.
£14.0.0 February/March sellers
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F.
£13.15.0 February/March sellers
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F.
£13.12.6 February/March sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.
LONDON, Feb. 20.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe.
39/ February March sellers
Wheat Barletta Russo Unquoted
Wheat South Australian.
43-6 Feb. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 10-7/16 sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE.
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 8-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.
LONDON, Feb. 20.

Bank Bills 3 Month Market rate.
Bank Bills 6 Month Market rate.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months Market rate.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Month Market rate Unchanged.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
LONDON, Feb. 20.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.89-7/16
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.16-1/2
Madrid	72.00
Amsterdam	8.94-1/2
Brussels	29.02
Milan	92.96
Berne	21,43-1/4
Prague	140.37

LONDON LINSEED.
LONDON, Feb. 20.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 26/10-1/2 Mar. sellers
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. 27/ Feb/Aug. paid sellers

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 20

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened very steady at Rs. 219/12 for Broach A/M delivery.

Reports of movement of stabilisation of Yen encouraged some buying and prices improved to Rs. 220/12. A local European export house was also buyer.

It is generally believed that if exports to Japan improve, there will be steady improvement in prices. Local operators are heavily short and this short interest is unprotected.

Later on there was realising which resulted in a slight decline from the highest level and the tone of the market was good.

Liverpool market opened to-day at a rise of one point and the local market ruled steady. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach April May	220	12	0
Broach July August	223	12	0
Oomra March	203	12	0
Oomra May	204	4	0
Bengal March	179	0	0
Bengal May	178	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 20.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	185	182	179	176	
Punjab	185	182	179	176	
Oomra No. 3	211	208	205	202	...
C P. No. 1	223	220	217	214	...
C.P. No. 2	215	212	209	206	...
Broach No. 2	223	221	219	217	
Khandesh	204	201	198	195	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Bengal Superfine	184/86
Bengal Fine	181/83
C.P. 1	216/18
C.P. 2	209/11
Arvi	209/11
Ellichpur	208/09
Berar	204/06
Khamgaon	205/07
Mulkapur	205/07
Khandesh	200/02
Jala/Sailu	200/02
Burwah Sanavad	205/09
Broach Fine	219/21
Punjab/American	215/25
Sind N. T.	255/60
Punjab 289F	270/80
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	250/52

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	513	186,559
Central India	1,518	247,545
Barsi and Nagar	973	126,436
Hyderabad-Gaorani	942	60,601
Berar	1,362	429,532
Central Provinces	334	92,870
Total Oomras	5,642	1,145,537
Dholera	408	25,217
N.-W. Provinces	270	5,843
Rajputana	786	41,996
Sind-Punjab	1,817	230,951
Broach	3,171	57,229
Coompta and Dharwar	53	11,790
Westerns-Northerns	...	13,758
Cocoanada	...	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2,844
Persian	...	10
American	102	3,794
Egyptian and African	...	141,803
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	12,249	1,680,906

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 18th Feb

In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe	1,871	206,268
Japan and China	7,230	746,414
Coast Ports	...	10,072
Up-country by Rail	...	128,236
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	36,313
Total	9,101	1,127,303

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 16th February 38,019 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936 1,668,657 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,227,250 bales
Increase 441,407 bales

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 159 May 177 July 179 at cross rate 4.89 15/32
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 219 Liverpool May 6.94 Rs. 83 1/4 at exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 222 Liverpool July 6.89 Rs. 78 at exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 219 New York May 12.38 Rs. 62 1/4 at cross rate 4.89 15/32
Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 222 New York July 12.26 Rs. 56 1/2 at cross rate 4.89 15/32

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Feb 19

Broach A/M 1937 opening 221; highest 221; lowest 218 1/2; closing 219 3/4
Broach J/A opening 224; highest 224; lowest 221 1/2; closing 222 3/4
Oomra March opening 203; highest 203; lowest 201 1/4; closing 202 3/4
Oomra May opening 202 3/4; highest 202 3/4; lowest 201 1/4; closing 202 3/4
Bengal March opening 177 1/2; highest 178 1/2; lowest 177 1/4; closing 178 1/2
Bengal May opening 177 1/4; highest 178 1/4; lowest 177; closing 178 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-3-37) Rs. 5 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/M (31-3-37) Rs. 7
Tejimandi for Broach J/A (30-6-37) Rs. 15 1/2

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Feb 20

March 73.60 plus 30
April 73.80 plus 10

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb 20

February 240.70 plus 70
April 241.50 plus 160
May 242.00 plus 210
June 242.90 plus 230

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb 20

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £7-2-1 and London Paris Exchange rate closed unchanged at 105.13. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.89 5/16 in London and 4.89 15/32 at New York.

London silver prices were marked down by 1/16d to 20 1/16d. Speculators sold while India bought and sold. Later on the market was steady but trading was idle with sellers at 1/16th above fixed rates.

New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were unchanged to 32 points down.

Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day 1-2 9/16.

The outlook for silver is becoming discouraging it has little value. The production is going up and stocks are increasing. Silver as a medium of payment does not count anywhere in the world and the U. S. Treasury is now not keen on buying silver. Under the circumstances silver is bound to sell at low prices in due course and we think it safe to unload all holdings.

Similarly gold position is weakening. Production has increased to record figures and now no Government is keen on accumulation of this yellow metal. As a matter of fact burdensome stocks in U. S. A. have drawn the attention of the Government and there is some move to discourage imports of gold.

Gold prices will be maintained for some time to come in times to come, there will be lower prices.

The local market was quiet to-day with a limited enquiry for silver while gold market was dull.

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	2	6
Magh delivery	35	2	6
Magh tejimandi	0	1	6
Fagan delivery	35	2	6
Fagan tej-mandi	0	4	0

SILVER

Ready	50	7	0
Magh delivery	50	4	0
Magh tejimandi	0	8	0
Fagan delivery	50	7	0
Fagan tejimandi	1	6	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Feb 19

February 44.48 —32
March 44.75—
May 44.60 —10

N. Y. Silver

New York, Feb 19

Spot silver prices remained unchanged to-day at 44 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, Feb. 20.

Spot	20-1/16
Forward	20-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce £7-2-1-1/2

Gold Exports

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Bar gold worth Rs. 34,08,911 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended February 20, 1937.

The s.s. Karanja, which sailed from Bombay for South Africa on February 17, carried gold worth Rs. 18,024 for Mombasa.

The P. and O. mail steamer, Viceroy of India, which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried gold valued at Rs. 33,90,887 of the following descriptions:—gold worth Rs. 11,31,622 for London optional New York, Paris of Amsterdam, and gold worth Rs. 22,59,265 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard up to date now amounts to Rs. 2,93,10,68,404.

London Metals

Bombay, Feb 19

Copper	£63	15	0
Lead	£29	15	0
Tin	£243	12	6
Spelter	£27	18	9

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 20

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £63 15 0
Standard copper 3 months ... £63 17 6
Electrolytic copper £69 0 0
New York—
Blue Eagle 14 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 13.50 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 43 0 0
Copper sheets Rs. 57 0 0
Tone: Strong.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Feb 20

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market was firm on bullish American crop advices while Chicago wheat market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. In the local market there was scattered buying and both linseed and wheat prices improved as under:—

Linseed May	7	6	9
Linseed September	7	11	0
Wheat May	5	7	3
Wheat September	5	6	0

London Groundnuts

London, Feb 19

Coromandel shelled February £14 12 6

Groundnuts Crop

Bombay, Feb. 20.

All India groundnut forecast is as under:—

	This year tons	Yield	Increase
Acreage	7,211,000	5,857,000	24 p.c.
Yield	5,803,000	5,258,000	23 p.c.

The local seeds traders Association market remained closed to-day according to grain merchants March ground nuts opened at Rs. 8/4/9 and later on prices were quoted at Rs. 8/3/9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 20

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99
3 per cent 1951/54 101
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 93/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 104/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 111/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
5 per cent 1938/44 106/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 109/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 105/10

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1945/55 120/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 118
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 93/6 and improved to Rs. 93/8.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Feb 20

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T	273 5/8
Banks selling T T	271 5/8
Banks buying T T	269 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	788
Banks buying T T	803
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	66 7/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 5/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 19th instant	4.89 1/2
Japan/London— 20th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London— 20th instant	8.90 1/2
Hongkong/London— 20th instant	1/3
Shanghai/London— 20th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 19th instant	105.13
London/Belgium 19th instant	29.02 3/4
London/Switzerland 19th instant	21.44 3/4
London/Berlin 19th instant	12.16
London/Stockholm 19th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 19th instant	4.89 5/16
London/Amsterdam 19th instant	8.94 1/2
London/Italy 19th instant	93.00
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.	
Gold	
18th instant	£7-2-1
19th instant	£7-2-1
Silver London Ready	
18th instant	20 1.8
19th instant	20 1/16
Silver London Forward	
18th instant	20 1/16
19th instant	20 1/16
Silver New York Ready	
18th instant	45
19th instant	45
London Discounts 3 months	
18th instant	9/16 p.c.
19th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 months	
18th instant	11/16 p.c.
19th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.	

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Feb 19

Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent 76
3 1/2 per cent 90
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 102 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53 106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 110 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 114 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47 113
3 per cent 1949/52 97 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 76 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 102
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 101 7/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Feb 18

	This week £
Total Bullion	314,200,000
Public Deposits	24,400,000
(a) Other Deposits	127,200,000
Government securities	83,100,000
(b) Other securities	25,800,000
Notes and coin	60,800,000
Notes in circulation	453,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	40.12 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	90,600,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	5,500,000

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Feb 20

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-2 9/16
To-day's opening 1-2 9/16
Tone: Uncertain.

Bombay Dyeing Shares Improve

TATA STEELS VERY STEADY

Moderate Turnover And Better Feeling

BOMBAY, February 20.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady to-day with a moderate turnover.

There was particularly good enquiry and some short covering in Bombay Dyeing shares which registered improvement in prices.

Sharp rise in U. S. Steel shares influenced some buying in Tata Steel shares which ruled very steady but the general business was restricted.

It appears that persistent fall in gilt-edged securities has damped general feeling. There is more disposition to unload securities and invest in industrial shares which stand a good chance of higher dividends.

Armament programmes are bound to have bullish effect in the long run and base metals are likely to register substantial improvement.

In view of Budget uncertainty there is less enthusiasm and some holders are unloading which checks improvement in prices.

There was moderate budly business in the market to-day.

Professional operators are holding aloof with some motives their next move. Short sales are dangerous as Steel shares in London and New York are going up by leaps and bounds.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

		Rs	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 14)	305	0
250	B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	877	8
100	Century	197	8
100	Central India (Rs. 4)	263	2
100	Colaba (nil)	146	14
100	Coorla	110	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	370	0
	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-3	
100	Finlay (Rs 2-8)	117	8
100	Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	208	12
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100	Indore	48	12
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	90	0
100	Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	277	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	647	8
250	Madras United	11	0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	918	12
250	Model	52	8
50	Mysore (Rs. 3)	111	4
200	New Great (nil)	168	12
100	Oosmanshani (Re 1)	50	0
100	Phoenix (10)	318	12
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	62	8
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300	0
50	Simplex (Re. 1-2)	80	10
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	232	8
100	Swan (nil)	85	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1325	0
1000	Western	805	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	117	8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	34	0
	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,515	6
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	371	14
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	140	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs 3-3-4)	ZD 131	12
5	Union (As. 4)	5	12
	CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi (As. 10)	40	0
100	Coimbatore	199	6
70	Gwalior (Rs 5)	135	10
160	Indian (Rs. 24)	527	8
40	Katni Def. (Rs 83-8-9)	2,343	12
100	Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	383	12
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	305	0
10	Punjab (As. 12)	20	14
100	Shahabad (Rs. 13-3)	508	12
70	United (Rs. 2-8)	168	12
	INSURANCE		
80-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	1012	8
15-100	Jupiter (Rs. 12) XD	15	12
15-75	New India (Re. 1-4)	44	0
20	Mercantile	45	0
200	Oriental (125)	5,335	0
10-50	Universal Fire	5	4
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	14
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	190	0
1000	Andhra Valley (45)	1702	8
10	Ajmer (As 4)	14	0
50	B'bay Tram (Rs. 3-3)	150	0
100	Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	267	8
100	Poona (4)	270	0
100	Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100	Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	183	7
1000	Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1512	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	922	8
100	C. Province	97	8
100	Dhond Baramati	102	0
100	Gujarat	94	8
10	Mandra Bhon	102	0
100	Pachora Jamner	97	8
100	Sara Sirajgunje	102	0
500	Tapti Valley (17-8)	780	0
	MININGS.		
10	Shivrajpur (As. 8)	47	8
30	Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	1390	0
75	Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	297	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	272	8
50	Belapur Sugar (Rs. 7)	171	14
200	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250	B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	284	6
125	B'bay Burma (Rs. 12-8)	639	6
50	Do. Contry (Rs. 5)	215	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 20

Century (193/2) 192 197
Bombay Dyeing (866/4) 867 872 870 882 875 878 877
Kohinoor (276/4) 276 277
Central India (260/10) 261 263
New Great (167/8) 168
Simplex (80) 80
Swadeshi (230) 228 232
Bundi (40) 39/14 40
I Cement (527/8) 528 526 527
Punjab (29/14) 29/14
Shahabad (510) 510 508
Andhra (1705) 1695 1702
Tata Hydro (183/7) 184 183/7
Tata Power (1515) 1510 1515 1512
Tram Ord (151/4) 151/4 150
T Steel Defd (1372/8) 1380 1390 1382 1397 1390 1395 1385 1390
T Steel Ord (295) 296 297 296/8 298 297
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (180/12) 180/12 180
Bellapur (170/10) 170 171
B Steam (283/12) 285 284
B Burma (633/12) 637 635 640 638

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 19

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	67
Electric Power and Light	24
Electric Bond Common	27 1/2
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	43
American Tel and Tel	177 1/2
Western Union Telg	75 1/4
Erie Railway	17
New York Central Railway	45 3/4
Pennsylvania Railway	45
Westva Chlorine	26
National Steel	90
National Distillers	29
Brazilian Traction	28
Bethelehem Steel	92
Republican Steel	36 1/2
United States Steel	113
Anaconda Copper Mining	61 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	71
General Motors	66 3/4
American Radiator	28
Barnsdall Oil	32
Coconv xd	16 7/8
Skelley Oil	43
Chase Bank	61
National City Bank	58
Sun Life of Canada	750
Amr Celenase	35
United Gas Corp	13
R. C. A.	12
Youngstown Sheet	84
Amr Rolling Mills	38

Market strong; steels, metals, Electric Bond shares expect strong day to-morrow.

2sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	7-0-6	
50	B'bay Telephone (2-8)	115	0
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	12	7
2sh.	Indian Copper	4	11
10	Indian Iron	40	0
100	I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	145	0
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	55	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	550	0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	525	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	622	8
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	22	0
30	Premier Const. (Rs. 1-1)	94	4
25	Tata Oil (nil)	21	8
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1565	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	305	0
7	p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)	86	12
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	537	8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7	p.c Katni 2nd. (T.F.)	146	4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st.	106	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd.	101	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	160	10
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1595	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	198	12
7½	Tata Steel 2nd	180	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	692	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	111	0
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	4
7	p.c. Sholapur	85	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	110	12

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

SUBSTANTIAL RISES IN LONDON STEEL SHARES

London, Feb 19

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London:—

"Market generally display uneven tendency. Undated Giltedge very weak, especially Consols locals suggest reconsideration question date protection Indias. Goodclass industrials have followed Gilts on readjustment yields, but now show signs of investment support. Steel shares show substantial rises on earnings forecasts account armament expenditure. Oils strong. Rumours further increase prices feature. Trinidad Leaseholds 8 3/8; Anglo Iranian 6 3/8. Base Metals substantially better on heavy increases (in) commodity prices. Favour North Broken Hills 73. Also Imperial Smelting 23/6. account good news heavy increased production and wide profit margins. Rubbers unchanged hesitancy commodity."

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1937

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

"You Should Win Back India's Freedom!"

Sardar Patel's Appeal To Merchants Not To Be Afraid Of Congress

"The British are ruling this country in the interests of their own people in England. The country's trade is in their hands. Our country which had given the lead to the world in trade and commerce, was to-day being ruled by a few lakhs of foreigners who had come from thousands of miles. In the land of plenty once, we find crores being starved and the trade ruined. The average of living for 100 years for which Indians were renowned has been reduced to 20 years. Our men and women do not walk straight; they are spineless. Why so? Because we are slaves. We are under foreign domination and so long as we are not free these conditions are bound to continue."

In these words Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress Central Parliamentary Board, addressed the merchants of the city of Bombay at a meeting on Sunday afternoon. The meeting had been convened by the Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain community at the Mahajanwadi, Mandvi, to congratulate Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji on his being elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket.

KHIMJI'S SERVICES EULOGISED

More than a thousand merchants of all communities had gathered on the occasion and the Reception Committee had spent lavishly on decorations and other arrangements.

Dr. Poonsy Meheshri eulogised the services of Bhawanji and people of his family to the community.

Mr. Begraj Gupta, President of the Marwari Merchants' Chamber said that the meeting was an example of how Indians, whatever caste or community they belonged to, united on national questions, however many differences they might have otherwise.

Messrs. Ratilal Thakker, and Mr. Ratilal Gandhi and a lady from the community, also spoke about Mr. Bhawanji Khimji and how he had served the country and the community. It was he who was responsible for the collection of Rs. 22,000 in the Cotton Market for the Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund

ADDRESS TO SARDAR

Then an address eulogising Mr. Bhawanji's services to the country and the community was read by Mr. Ratansy Maneckchand and was presented to Mr. Bhawanji in a beautiful silver casket by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on behalf of the community.

Mr. B. A. Khimji said that he was one of those who maintained that trade and politics could not be divorced from each other, especially in a country like India, where there was foreign domination. He referred to the free countries in the world, where the Government was interested in safeguarding the trade of that country. It was absolutely essential for the trade in the country to take greater interest in the politics of the country, than they have done so far.

A SOLDIER OF CONGRESS

He had entered the Legislature, he said, as the one of the soldiers of the Congress and he considered that the address that was presented to him was an honour, not to him, but to the Indian National Congress. He felt confident that his community which took an important part in the country's struggle in the past, would not lag behind other communities when the next opportunity came.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in the course of his speech said that he had consented to preside over the meeting, not because it had been convened by a certain community to congratulate a member of their own community but because he considered that the meeting was honouring a soldier of the Indian National Congress. He wanted to take that opportunity to say a few words to the merchants that had assembled as also to the others who were not there. India was the richest country in the world once. Long ago India has been trading with different countries in every part of the world. They had plenty. The Britishers came to India, because they were attracted by the things that could be found in the country. Indians were the masters and they came to trade with us. They took advantage of our differences and are masters to-day. It was a matter of shame that 35 crores of Indians should be ruled by a few lakhs of foreigners who have come from thousands of miles away. While the responsibility for the loss of the country lies on many others also, the merchants were responsible to a great extent. Now it was for them to try and win back what had been lost.

If Bhawanji Khimji had been selected as a Congress candidate, continued the Sardar, it was not because he was a rich merchant. It was because he had proved his mettle. He had gone to jail in the cause of the country's freedom. It was for the others also to take their part in the struggle for freedom.

WHY BE AFRAID?

Now that Congress had succeeded at the polls, he had heard many big merchants were getting frightened. One does not understand why they should be afraid, of their own people and seek help or protection of foreigners. It was really a shameful condition. What was there to be afraid of your own people? The merchants should remember that the Congress was fighting for the starving millions of India. They should realise that it was a sin to eat comfortably twice every day, when they are aware that there were millions who were starving. Those people should be helped. They should find food and clothing. That was what the Congress was aiming at.

The Sardar invited the merchants to come and take charge of the B.P.C.C. and run it. That organisation was theirs.

Nothing would be achieved by entering the Legislatures, added the Sardar. Congressmen were entering the Legislature to prove the hollowness of the Constitution that was being imposed on the country. He referred to the Ottawa and the Mody-Lees Pact and said that those who entered in such pacts were among the Indian merchants themselves. He was, however glad that the mercantile community had woke up and would march with the rest of the country. He had no doubt that they will take their due share in the fight for the freedom of the country.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting came to a close. The guests were treated to light refreshments.

Orissa Awaits A.I.C.C. Order

Governor's Talks With New Congress Chief

CUTTACK, February 20.

Much significance is attached to the interview which the Governor of Orissa gave to Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, the newly elected President of the Provincial Congress Committee this evening when it is stated the present political situation was discussed at length the interview lasting over a couple of hours.

Congress circles are of the opinion that they could not act in any way unless the issue of Office Acceptance is decided by the A. I. C. C.

Hopes, however, are entertained that the formation of ministry might be delayed till March by which time the Congress would decide the question. The leader of the Provincial Parliamentary Party will be elected at a meeting on March 7, 1937.—A.P

SOCIALISTS AND OFFICES

A.-I. Executive Meeting In Bombay On Feb. 25

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party will be held at Bombay on Feb. 25.

Important items likely to be discussed at this meeting will include questions of office acceptance as well as oath-taking by the Congress legislators.

The meeting may also formally adopt a resolution on disagreeing with Mahatma Gandhi's view about the goal of the Indian National movement.—United Press.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Preparations In Delhi For "Miniature Congress" In Progress

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Preparations in connection with the National Convention to be held in Delhi are progressing briskly and the local Congress organization is active enlisting members of the Reception Committee As the Convention will be a miniature Congress session and a large number of visitors are expected to attend, a commodious Pandal is proposed to be constructed The site for the Pandal is not yet selected The Delhi Provincial Executive which is meeting to-day will discuss all matters in connection with necessary arrangements for the Convention.—United Press.

THIS MINISTRY BUSINESS!

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

A Government House communique dated February 20 says:—

His Excellency the Governor received this afternoon the Hon Ba Pe who informed him that he did not desire to continue with the formation of the Ministry and asked to be relieved of the task which he had undertaken at the request of His Excellency.

His Excellency will not take any further action towards forming the Council of Ministers before Monday.—A.P.

BOMBAY MINISTRY

City Rumours Contradicted

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Interested busybodies, whose aim has always been to divide the Congress forces have begun setting afloat rumours about the personnel of the Congress Ministry in Bombay. Their past failures have not deterred them from making another attempt. They seem to know so little about how the Ministry will be formed in Bombay, (when it will be formed) that they have begun circulating fibs.

I have it on high authority that there is absolutely no truth in the rumour that Sardar Vllabhbhai Patel will seek election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and become the Chief Minister.

He was the head of the Parliamentary activity in the country from one end to the other and to suggest that he will be the Prime Minister or Chief Minister of a Province is unthinkable

As regards Bombay, one cannot say who will be the Chief Minister till the Party meets and elects its leader. He will be the man who will be called by the Governor to form the Ministery. As to who will be elected as the leader will depend on the composition of the Party. It is possible that Mr. K. F. Nariman may be elected as the leader of the Party. The leader will be one, who is not only trusted by the members of the Party but also a man who can be relied upon to carry out the Policy and Programme of the Congress from the Chief Minister's chair.

It Is All For C-o-t-t-o-n!

When Will Indo-Burma-Japanese Trade Talks End?

NEW DELHI, February 20.

Although an agreement has been reached on main heads of separate Burma-Japanese Cotton Agreement, it appears unlikely that there will be any announcement of the terms pending the conclusion of the main Indo-Japanese negotiations, which restarted yesterday.

It is believed, however, that the agreement is based on purchase by Japan of a proportion of the total Burma cotton crop against the import of quota of 42 million yards as laid down in the Indo-Burma Trade order.

Some quarters here estimate that Japan's purchase of Burma cotton is to be about two-thirds of the total Burma crop and that the maximum limit having regard to the recent acreage is fixed in the neighbourhood of 65 thousand bales.

In view of the large offtake and comparative smallness of the crop, it is likely that protection will be given to Japan against the possibility of a cornering of Burma cotton by relating the price at which Burma cotton is purchasable to parity with outside cottons.—A.P.

PRINCES CONFERENCE & MORGAN REPORT

Issues Before Constitution Sub-Committee

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

The "United Press" learns that the Constitution Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes meets again to-morrow when besides the representatives of Baroda and Hyderabad which are not members of the Chamber, the representative of Mysore will also attend.

The fate of the Morgan report may be judged from the fact at to-day's informal conference of Princes. The proposals of Maharaja Dewas (Junior) for referring the report to a special committee were rejected by an overwhelming majority, only two votes being recorded in its favour.

Lobby talks reveal that report having been consigned, Care Constitution-cum-Finance committee which have already presented their unanimous report, Prof. Morgan's report will not be able to influence the Princes' decision regarding the Federation to any considerable extent.—United Press.

Princes Conference Will Meet On Tuesday

NEW DELHI, February 20.

The informal conference of Princes which was to meet tomorrow has been adjourned till February 23.—A.P.

Fascism & Imperialism March Hand-In-Hand

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE SENT TO SPAIN

ALLAHABAD: February 20.

In a Press statement issued today Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru treats the subject of conflict in Spain taking into account the havoc caused by Fascism and Militarism.

Referring to India's duty in this connection Panditji says:—

"What of us in India? We cannot be indifferent to courage and heroism in the cause of human freedom. We cannot forget that our own larger interests are involved—our own freedom for which we labour at stake. For Fascism and Imperialism march hand in hand. Victory of either is victory of both all over the world.

"In London our countrymen have formed Spain Indian Committee with Sjt. V. K. Krishna Menon as Chairman and Mrs. Saklatwala as Treasurer. For the present, I suggest that we might send money to them to purchase and dispatch of medical supplies. I am glad to say that I have already been able to send £115 contributed chiefly by friends in Bombay. I trust that contributions for this purpose will be forthcoming from all parts of the country. They will be received and acknowledged by Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Foreign Department, All-India Congress Committee, Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad. It will be for us to consider later what other form or shape we can give to our help to Spainish people. But apart from money food is urgently needed and call for it has come to me repeatedly".—United Press.

TO BE GUIDED BY A. I. C. C.

Mahakoshal Congress President On Office Acceptance

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 20.

In view of the large number of cases of disciplinary action against Congressmen in Mahakoshal, Captain Lal Avadesh Pratap Singh, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement to the Press, says that he is in complete agreement with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's views that, in some cases, disciplinary actions have been rather vindictive. In Mahakoshal disciplinary action has been taken against 24 Congressmen, for violating the Congress mandate, but in no case period of expulsion has been so far fixed. "This will be done," says Captain Avadesh, "by our Provincial Congress Committee, which meets soon, and I hope its recommendations to the All-India Congress Committee, will not be characterised by harshness or vindictiveness."

TO BE GUIDED BY A. I. C. C.

Replying to the question of Office Acceptance by Congressmen returned to the C. P. Assembly Captain Awadesh Pratap observes that, though there is no doubt about Congress getting an absolute majority in the House, they have not yet decided, the question of accepting the offices. They shall be, on this point, guided by the decision of the All-India Congress Committee. He has, however, with a view to elicit the views of his colleagues on this point, decided to call a meeting of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee in the first week of March next, and also to invite the returned Congress candidates to place their views before the meeting. The recommendation of this Committee shall be forwarded to the authorities of the All-India Congress Committee.—United Press.

A GREAT WORLD GATHERING

Parliament Of Faiths Forthcoming Session At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

Eight days more and Calcutta will be the venue of one of the most outstanding World Conferences that have ever been held. The World Parliament of Religions for which preparations have been going on for the last six months, will sit here from the 1st March next and will continue for seven days.

Enquiries made at the office of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary under whose auspices the Parliament is going to be held, show that it is going to be attended by men of light and learning from all parts of the world, including Sir Francis Younghusband of England, H. E. Prof. G. Tucci of Italy; Prof. Tan Yun Shan of China; Mr. Gaku Matsumoto of Japan; Monsieur Jean Herbert of France; Dr. Hermann Goetz and Dr. G. H. Mess of Holland; Dr. M. O. Thomas of California; Senora Adelina Del Caril De Guiralden of South America and Madame Prof. Helene Willman Grabowska of Poland.

As at present arranged, the Parliament will sit both morning and evening everyday. On week days, the morning session will be held from 8 to 9-30 and the evening session from 6 to 8-30 but on Sunday, the Parliament will sit for two hours in the morning from 8 to 10 and for three hours in the evening from 5-30 to 8-30.—United Press.

SIND GOVT. SMELLS SEDITION!

Dist. Magistrates Asked To Take Prompt Action During Election

KARACHI: February 21.

A Press Note just issued states that it has come to the notice of the Government' in some recent elections for the Sind Legislature much propaganda was carried on behalf of candidates, although ostensibly directed against their opponents was distinctly of a seditious nature as it undoubtedly tended to bring the Government into hatred and contempt and aroused feelings of disaffection towards it.

At the same time appeals made to the religious sentiment of the electorate might well have aroused feelings of enmity between different sections of the public and have led to serious breach of peace. These unfortunate results have been avoided because of restraint practised by offended parties but the Government cannot stand by allowing elections to be conducted in such a manner. Hence the Government has instructed District Magistrates to take prompt action in the event of any attempt at dissemination of sedition and appeal to religious sentiment which might lead to breach of public peace

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— "The Green Ribbon"

SORRY TO BUST IN THIS WAY, DONAVAN---BUT I DECIDED YOU'D BE SAFER IF I PUT YOU WHERE YOU CAN'T TALK!
CRASH!
LYMAN ANDERSON
WADE!- HOW DID YOU GET UP THE WALL WITHOUT--
NEVER MIND! COME HERE--- -- WE MUST GET AWAY BEFORE THE REST OF 'EM CORNER US!
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